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PACT MINISTERS DISCUSS INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

LD191736 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 19 Mar 86

[Text] A session of the Warsaw Pact Foreign Ministers' Committee opened today in Warsaw.

Taking part are: Bulgarian Foreign Minister Petur Mladenovi CSSR Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek; Hungarian Foreign Minister Peter Varkony; GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fisker; Polish Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski; Romanian Foreign Minister Ilie Vaduva; and USSR Foreign Minister Edward Shevardnadze.

The session is discussing problems concerning the situation in Europe in connection with the general state of international relations and the prospects for their further development.

Timing Reflects U.S. Stance

LD191150 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 19 Mar 86

[Text] The advisory Committee of Foreign Ministers of Warsaw Pact Countries will hold debates today in Warsaw. Here is Jan Gadomski.

The timing of this meeting is not fortuitous. It has been fixed on the one hand by the elastic, accomodating disarmament proposals of the Soviet Union, and on the other hand by the stubbornness of the United States, clinging with determination to the arms race. It is fixed by the analytical, modern view of the world held by the Soviet Union -- presented at the 27th CPSU Congress -- and the anachronism of Washington's beholding of our globe as an area for the expansion of American capital and American military might. The timing is finally fixed both by the desire shown by the socialist powers to continue the agreements reached at the Geneva summit, and by Washington burying the Geneva spirit with cold war rhetoric.

The striving toward disarmament, detente, an peaceful coexistence and cooperation -- this is not a policy dictated by the current state of affairs, but a fundamental assumption of all inte-national actions of socialist countries. It is on this foundation that today's meeting of foreign ministers will also be based. Warsaw is greetings its guests warmly. It greets them as a steadfast ally and a tried and trusted friend; as a city which knows the meaning of peace and with what determination one must fight for it.

ZERI I POPULLIT CARRIES SEMIRAMIS ALIA OBITUARY

AU180822 Tiranza ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 14 Mar 1986 p 4

[Obituary: "Death of Semiramis Alia"]

[Text] On 12 March 1986, after a serious illness, our dear Comrade Semiramis Alia left us. Her premature death took this loyal daughter of the people and dedicated communist from the bosom of her dear party, from her family and friends, and from her comrades of war and labor, with whom she fought to the end of her life for the cause of the party and the implementation of the teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha.

Semiramis was born in 1928 in the town of Elbasan, to a family with distinguished patriotic and cultural traditions, and which dedicated itself entirely to the War of National Liberation in its very first days, confronting every sacrifice with determination. She was the daughter of the great linguist and gifted cultivator of the Albanian language, Professor Aleksander Xhuvani.

From her youth, raised by her family to an ardent love of freedom, and inspired by the revolutionary ideas of the time, Semiramis took an active part in the struggle against the fascist invaders and traitors of the nation, at the call of the party. As a young communist and member of the communist youth cell at the Elbasan Secondary School, she performed the duties entrusted to her with courage and maturity.

In recognition of her active work and unshakable loyalty to the ideals of the party and the aspirations of the people, Semiramis was accepted into the ranks of the Communist Party of Albania, now the Albanian Workers' Party, in early 1945.

After the liberation of the fatherland, and after completing her higher education, she worked at the "Stalin" textile combine and in the Ministry of Industry, where she was distinguished for her high sense of responsibility, her communist spirit, and her professional abilities in performing her duties. For 3 decades, Semiramis made an important contribution to the training and education of new cadres, as a teacher as head of department, and as dean at the Faculty of Natural Sciences of the "Enver Hoxha" University. With her enthusiasm, intelligence, talent, and scientific and organizational abilities, she woekrd actively to raise continually the pedagogical and scientific level of work in education,and for the continuing revolution in our socialist schools.

For her achivements as pedagogue, teacher, and active worker in the social sphere, Semiramis was given the academic title of "senior lecturer" ("docent") and was awarded orders and medals by the Presidium of the People's Assmbly.

Along side her conscientous efforts to accomplish responsibly the duties entrusted to her, Semiramis was also an exemplary wife and mother. As the life companion of Comrade Ramiz Alia, with characteristic love, care, and nobility of spirit, she eased his task of fulfilling the responsible duties entrusted to him by the party and the people.

Comrade Semiramis embodied the virtues of a militant communist and a cultures and emancipated comrade. With her invaluable qualities in life and work, her modesty and sense of justice, she won the love and respect of those she worked with, of her students and comrades. And so she will remain in our memories, and in the memories of all those who knew our unforgettable and respected Comrale Semiramis Alia.

Manush Myftiu, Foto Cami, Xhafer Spahiu, Nexhmije Hoxha, Vito Kapo, Tefta Cami, Osman Kraja, Xhemal Dini, Shaban Baxhaku, Jovan Bardhi, Vasil Kamami, Edlira Konomi.

Alia's message of thanks

AU200901 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 20 Mar 86

[Text] Tirana, March 20 (ATA) -- The newspapers carry today the message of thanks of Comrade Ramiz Alia, which says among others:

In these days of bitter grief that the untimely death of my life companion, Semiramis, caused to my family and me, we have received a great number of letters and telegrams of condolences by collectives and working people. Workers, cooperativists, cadres and militarymen, youngsters and veterans, cimpatriots, numerous friends and well-wishers expressed us the feelings of fraternal solidarity and shared with us this bitter grief, giving us strength and creating social warmth so necessary in such even events.

With the profound respect and humanitarian settlements that our people expresses on these occasions, the message continues further on, highly and qualitatively enhanced by the party and Comrade Enver Hoxha, with your cordial and encouraging words, you dear friends and comrades, made our grief lessen.

I want to express you all my gratitude and thanks and of my family for your sentiments of social and good will and great warmth that accompanied us at every moment. I would like to thank in particular the party and its leaders my dearest comrades, on the care shown and on everything they have made for Semiramis and me. On this occasion, I assure the people and party, all of you, that I will put all my forces and energies, my mind and heart to carry out always with honour and untiringly the tasks that the party and people have charged me with. We, communists, as your telegrams say, are taught by the party how to overcome the pains and turn them into strength at work.

ZHIVKOV GIVES INTRODUCTORY POLITBURO SPEECH

AU192031 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 18 Mar 86 p 7,8

[Speech delivered by Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee general secretary, and chairman of the State Council, at a meeting of the BCP Central Committee Politburo on 7 January 1986, in Sofia -- capitalized passages printed in boldface]

[Text] Comrades, permit me to say a few introductory words before the statements on the topics of the agenda have been delivered.

1. We made one BASIC STATEMENT at the 1985 February Plenum of the BCP Central Committee and it was the following: There are objective, natural laws in the development and functioning of our society, which, however, are not being observed. Their requirements are neglected and, in many cases, we even oppose them. We have to pay for all this in the long run.

This is precisely why we unanimously came to the main conclusion at the plenum that, in developing the party policy and in adopting practical action, WE MUST TAKE INTO CONSIDERATION THE OBJECTIVE, NATURAL LAWS, and we must also take them into consideration in developing the basis and the superstructure, as well as in our entire soicoeconomic development, generally speaking.

In this connection, we placed the emphasis upon the following natural laws, which are of primary importance at the present stage of development:

-- Scientific-technical revolution;

-- The law on the value and the commodity-monetary relations connected with it;

-- The perfection of socialist production relations and, in particular, the mutual relations between the owners and managers of socialist property, and in this connection:

-- The expansion of democratic centralism;

-- The broad participation of the people's masses in production management and in the management of social affairs.

2. As you know, the February plenum focused its attention upon the question of scientific-technical revolution and on the necessity of new views and approaches to its implementation.

-- This by no means signifies that at the February plenum we understimated, or these natural laws or opposed them to the others. This is by no means the case.

-- All natural laws are MUTUALLY INTERCONNECTED and in our practical work they must be taken into consideration precisely is a COMPREHENSIVE UNITY. Without this, it would be impossible to implement the projects of the February plenum in practical life.

3. As to the work of specifying and applying the decisions of the February plenum, we should focus our attention upon problems in the following four directions:

-- FIRST with regard to drastic changes at the basis and in the superstructure, along vertical, as well as along horizontal lines.

-- SECOND with regard to the restructuring of our economy and production on the basis of electronization, of biotechnologies, and on the basis of new materials, with emphasis on the use of microelectronics and microprocessors, in particular. This fact is directly connected with the necessity of introducing respective changes in the structure of the scientific front, as well as in the forms of scientific organization and scientific life.

-- THIRD with regard to the role of the subjective factor and the training of cadres.

-- FOURTH with regard to considerable changes in ideological work in conformity with the new tasks and needs.

The documents which we are expected to discuss have been worked out in conformity with the aforementioned directions. These documents only briefly mention the problems of party and ideological work. This, however, is not due to the fact that they underestimate these problems, but to the fact that these problems need special treatment.

LET US BRIEFLY DEAL WITH THE FIRST DIRECTION

In implementing the scientific-technical revolution we are facing the task of implementing revolutionary changes at the basis and in the superstructure. These are changes concerning also the high levels of administration and planning, as well as the activities of economic organizations, and so forth. We are guided by the postulate about a DIALECTICAL INTERACTION BETWEEN THE BASIS AND THE SUPERSTRUCTURE in which the basis is exerting a revolutinary impact upon the superstructure and vice-verse -- the superstructure is influencing the basis.

WHAT DO I MEAN WHEN I SPEAK ABOUT THE VERTICAL LINE?

1. We must, above all, decisively change the structure, organization, and forms of work of the present State Planning Committee.

Regardless of the positive role that this committee played and is still playing, its basis is deformed. Along the entire front of planning, total changes are necessary and are expected to the accomplished.

Today, it is necessary to establish a NEW PLANNING ORGAN of the state which, in terms of its structure, organization, and methods of work, and in terms of its content and approach, should play the role of a decisive instrument likely to implement the goals of our development.

In this connection it will perhaps be more correct to call this organ not a State Committee for Planning, but a State Planning Commission.

2. I will not dwell on the problems of the NATIONAL ASSEMBLY because we will discuss them subsequently. I will only mention the need for certain councils attached to the State Council to merge with the National Assembly commissions.

3. As to the GOVERNMENT a drastic reorganization is obviously necessary in this case, as well.

How can we describe the chief problems in this resepct?

It is necessary to totally liquidate the departmental structure and the departmental approach in the work of the Council of Ministers.

From this point of view we must discuss the question of structural changes, namely the question of which structural changes we will adopt and which organs we will establish in order to liquidate the departmental approach, especially in the economic sector where it represents a real obstacle.

4. You very well understand that essential, similar changes are necessary in the forms of management and in the approach to work within the okrugs and the conurbation systems. I am not dwelling specifically on this question at the present moment, since it requires special preparation.

5. I am now talking about the self-regulating organizations, or as we have already decided to call them -- the self-governing organizations.

According to the principles laid down in their basis, the self-governing organizations have obligations toward the state at the "entrance" and at the "exit." as regards their activities within the organization, they will enjoy total freedom.

It will perhaps be expedient to consider enterprises and combines as self-governing organs in our national economic sector.

This, of course, does not signify that all enterprises should by all means be included in the combines. Wherever it is necessary and expedient they will contine to act independently.

Whenever I am talking about combines, I do not have in mind the economic combines of the past, where the activities of the individual enterprises are entirely subjected to reglementation. I am talking about a NEW TYPE OF COMBINE, in which the role of single enterprises and of their work rs, collectives is resolutely enhanced. I will take one example at random. I say at random, because I was hunting in the Strandzha area recently. It is true, that I did not kill any animals. It was just not my "lucky day," but on the other hand, I was very satisified. I had the chance to talk to Comrade Kosotov, the director of the Burgas forestry combine.

I became convinced that in such an important sector as forestry the organization is correctly based upon the form of combines.

On the territory of Burgas Okrug a combine has been established which unites the forestry enterprises. This combine is dealing with various branches of activities, such as preservation of forests, afforestation, timber industry, and so forth.

Several combines of this kind exist in our country.

Some of them are coordinating forestry enterprises on the territories of several okrugs.

Precisely these combines, have been created by the people. Another question is that they have not entirely been established on the basis of self-governing organizations.

As a matter of fact, we can say that they are now subjected to a system, invented by the devil.

The combines within the Ministry of Forests and Forest Industry are subjected to the following -- as many as 14 -- directorates:

-- The Chief Inspectorate of Control and State Supervision;

-- The Directorate of Planning-Economic Questions;

-- The Directorate of Labor and Cadres;

-- The Directorate of Financing and Credits;

-- The Directorate of Scientific Services and Application;

-- The Directorate of Mechanization, Automation, and Power Supply;

-- The Directorate of Capital Construction;

-- The Directorate of Coordination and Production;

-- The Directorate of Material-Technical Supplies;

-- The Chief Directorate of Forestry;

-- The Directorate of Timber Industry;

-- The Directorate of Timber Industry Abroad and Construction in Komi, ASSR;

-- The Directorate of Hunting and Fishing Economy;

-- The Directorate of Auxiliary Activities and Agriculture.

The director of a combine, in order to settle one problem, is obliged to tour a whole week from one directorate to the other.

If all the combines in the forestry sector unite in an association, then the association will be able to deal with the problems of selection, with the struggle against pests, with afforestation problems, with problems of technical progress, and so forth.

I will cite another example in order to illustrate the evils of the devil's creation. As you know, an agro-industrial union was created in our country as a socialist-state organization for the purpose of liquidating bureaucratic methods in a branch of such vital importance as the agricultural sector. I submit to you some facts on the structural links in the central administration of the Agro-Industrial Union:

1. The Chief Planning and Economic Directorate which includes the following directorates:

-- The Agricultural Planning Directorate;

-- The Industrial Planning Directorate;

-- The Directorate on the Planning of Material-Technical Supplies.

2. The Chief Directorate of Finances.

3. The Directorate on the Perfection of Administration.

4. The Directorate of Labor and Social Development.

5. The Chief Directorate of Plant Growing.

6. The Directorate of Plant Protection and Fertilizing.

7. The Chief Directorate of Animal Husbandry.

8. The Chief Directorate of Self-Sufficiency and private, as well as auxiliary plots;

9. The Directorate of Land Utilization, and Environmental Protection.

10. The Chief Directorate of Domestic and Foreign Trade.

11. The Chief Driectorate of International Cooperation and Engineering Activities.

12. The Chief Directorate of Coordination and of Introducting Scientific-Technical Progress in Food Industry;

-- The Directorate of Technical Supplies and Public Services Economy;

-- The Directorate of Quality, Standardization, and Efficient Use of Energy-Raw Material Resources;

-- The Directorate on Industrial Activities within the Agro-Industrial Complexes.

13. The Directorate of Biotechnologies.

As you see, even in the Agro-Industrial Union, where we tried to create a new form of organization and management, even the devil himself would have been unable to find his way in the existing bureaucratic chaos.

I just took examples at random from the Ministry of Forests and Forest Industry, as well as from the National Agro-Industrial Union, but the situation is similar in most other ministries.

I will once more dwell on the problem of self-governing organizations. In order to explain what I have in mind when I talk about combines and enterprises as forms of self-governing organizations, I will cite the example in the METALLURGICAL INDUSTRY.

In this case "Kremikovtsi" will be an enterprise which can have its own branches.

The "Lenin" combine, as it now exists in Pernik, however, will become an enterprise.

The Burgas metallurgical plant will also become an enterprise. These enterprises will form a combine of a new type.

Another similar combine will be created by enterprises for non-mineral deposits.

All these combines can be united in an economic trust.

In such cases the economic trust will fulfill both the state functions and the functions of self-governing organizations.

The basic role of this trust will be to render assistance in the compilation of technical balances in individual combines, between the individual combines, as well as between combines and other economic, as well as scientific organizations.

In this connection the combines must be given the opportunity to establish all kinds of relations with other organizations. In other words, they are given the opportunity to enjoy greater freedom. They will be able to develop activities which are not specific for them, as long as the necessary conditions exist for this and as long as these activities produce a positive economic effect.

In order to implement the goals for which the self-governing organizations have been created, it is particularly important that the trusts and combines should not be entitled to substitute for the enterprises. As I said, the enterprises are self-governing organizations, their managements are appointed on the basis of election, they have the necessary collective organs of management and self-government.

In connection with the necessity of accelerating technological innovations and the innovation of production, the enterprises, with the help of combines and trusts, must provide for their own scientific services, and must develop the transfer of technologies on a large scale.

THESE ARE SOME OF MY REMARKS CONCERNING VERTICAL CHANGES and this does not mean that I intend to deal with them to their full extent.

However, before I go over to the changes along horizontal lines, I would like to mention another question.

What about our tenet on self-governing socialist organizations, is it not in contradiction with the postulate laid down in the party concept about a new labor code, about the role of the workers collective as the manager of socialist property.

No, there is no contradiction in this case.

The workers collective is the subject of a socialist enterprise.

Its direct and immediate interests as a manager of nationwide production methods are directly linked to the goals of self-governing economic organizations. In order to implement the idea of the workers collective as a manager, we must strictly determine the tasks of leadership within enterprises, combines, and trusts. We must create and observe the necessary conditions for a real elective principle in economic leadership, with regard to its responsibility to the collective and as regards constant control, criticism, and self-criticism.

The implementation of new views in scientific-technical policy, and in particular as regards the establishment of self-governing organizations and their work, is most closely related to the new labor code.

As you know, the party concept for the new labor code was subjected for nationwide discussion. Under the leadership of the party and government commission, which was elected by the BCP Central Committee plenum, a new labor code draft project was developed, which will be submitted to the National Assembly in the near future.

It will be correct once more to examine the new labor code draft project. The tenets contained in it are in conformity with the basic postulates of the February plenum, but obviously we should introduce certain clarifications, especially as regards the self-governing organizations, the elective principle of the collective management organs of combines, the competitive principle, and so forth.

ESSENTIAL CHANGES ARE NECESSARY ALONG HORIZONTAL LINES, AS WELL. I am talking about the changes in economic relations, changes which should permeate all spheres of our production and social system.

As you know, the law on value, the law on commodity-monetary relations, the law on demand and supply, and so forth, are also acting in this sphere.

Naturally, all natural laws, connected with these laws are acting through the socialist state and through its regulating role.

What is the chief factor in this respect? THE CHIEF FACTOR IS THAT WE CANNOT CORRECTLY ESTABLISH THE ECONOMIC MECHANISM UNLESS WE DO AWAY WITH THE DISTORTED ESTABLISHMENT OF PRICES, UNLESS WE BASE OUR PRICE POLICY ON SOCIALLY NECESSARY EXPENDITURES FOR PRODUCTION AND FOR PRODUCTION MARKETING.

The chief factor in price establishment should be to guarantee the real assessment of the live and embodied labor and to stimulate a reduction in the live and embodied labor invested.

We must also take into account that PRICES REPRESENT A FOCUS IN WHICH THE ECONOMIC ISSUES, THE POLITICAL, AND THE IDEOLOGICAL QUESTIONS ARE MERGING.

As to PRODUCTION QUALITY, we must not only ensure high quality goods, we must also take into consideration the needs and wishes of the consumer within our country and abroad.

As I pointed out at the National Assembly in connection with quality, it is necessary for the trade departments to study the consumer's needs and to exert constant control over the marketing of production.

As a result of this, the main factors to which production must be subjected are the needs on the domestic and international markets. In second place, we must guarantee real prices and give priority to the question of labor quantity and quality along all lines.

In this connection, we must mention the importance of the question of premiums. They are an important economic lever. However, the main thing should not be the premium, but the workers wages based on the quantity and quality of labor.

This is the basis on which the economic mechanism must be founded.

In THIS CONNECTION I WOULD LIKE TO STRESS THAT THE ECONOMIC MECHANISM DOES NOT MERELY APPLY TO THE WORKERS, IT MUST ACT ALONG THE WHOLE CHAIN OF ACTIVITIES.

These are some of the questions connected with the ripe, revolutionary changes which I tentatively divided into vertical and horizontal lines. Both concepts are mutually interconnected and there is no reason to divide them, or to oppose them to each other. This is so, because they apply to all aspects of our activities. They must affect everything, they must reflect upon all evaluations concerning everyone's behavior, as well as everyone's wages.

Let US SAY A FEW WORDS ABOUT THE SECOND DIRECTION; NAMELY ABOUT RESTRUCTURING OUR PRODUCTION AND ECONOMY.

In the documents on the agenda we dwell in detail on our policy in the field of technologies, as well as in the field of technological innovation of production. In this connection, I would like to draw your attention to the fact that whenever we speak about automated production systems we do not have mind the systems of the sixties, but automated systems based on electronics, and on microelectronics in particular.

We in Bulgaria are already working on the basis of these systems. These are the so-called General Purpose analog computers and automated systems for uninterrupted production processes. We have accumulated a certain amount of experience and we have obtained definite results in this field. All this work should be further expanded.

At the same time, we must take into account the fact that automated technologies are entering a new stage of development in which influence is exerted upon the structure of raw materials, and so forth.

In this context we should not underestimate space technologies. Experience has already been accumulated in this area on a worldwide scale, and this experience is undoubtedly expanding. Space technologies will represent an important element in the forthcoming stage of scientific-technical revolution. This is why we must prepare for this stage of development within our own possibilities.

In this connection we also consider questions of establishing technological centers, as well as centers for the optimal use of our own scientific-technical achievements. We must create centers for the broad utilization of the experience of the fraternal, socialist countries, and of the Soviet Union in the first place, as well as for utilizing the experience of the advanced capitalist states.

We already have a draft project on the establishment of a technological center for the plastic processing of metals. We must obviously build up other, similar centers -- for ray and ionic processing, and so forth. Modern technologies are necessary in all other areas for the processing of raw materials. This also applies to ferrous and non-ferrous metals, to timber, plastic materials, chemical products, and others.

It is necessary to concentrate capital investments in this sector.

Whenever we talk about electronic automated systems, we should by no means underestimate the so-called FAVORABLE TECHNOLOGIES which enable us, with minor capital investments, to drastically increase social labor productivity. In this respect the CELL production systems are of particular importance.

Or let us take the example of Gabrovo, where we created automated textile equipment systems. WE ALREADY HAVE AN AGREEMENT WITH THE SOVIET UNION FOR EXPORTS OF SUCH EQUIPMENT WORTH R100 MILLION.

Or let us take the case of the invention by Milko Dimitrov, in which an American firm is showing interest.

At the Plovidiv fair we witnessed how universal lathes can be equipped with modern systems which permit a drastic labor productivity increase.

These and other favorable technologies must be used on the largest scale, until we reach the highest stages of scientific-technical progress.

Without dwelling on the PROBLEMS OF SCIENCE I would like just to point out that it is of exceptional importance in this case correctly to resolve questions of the programmatic organization of science, questions of the role and activities of the programmatic collectives, and questions of the technology transfer system.

THE THIRD DIRECTION CONCERNS THE ROLE OF THE SUBJECTIVE FACTOR IN THE TRAINING OF CADRES.

As to the question of education, the documents on the agenda thoroughly examine this question. I would just like to stress the following: We are all very well aware of the fact that without cadres, without the consistent implementation of educational reforms, and without implementing the postulates of the February plenum, we will not be able to implement our intentions in the sector of scientific-technical revolution.

As a result of this, man and the cadres as a whole remain the chief resource, the most important of all resources.

What is the chief factor in this respect? The chief and decisive factor is that THOSE WHO ARE SERVICED BY THE CADRES MUST DEVOTE ALL THEIR EFFORTS TO THE TRAINING AND PRELIMINARY TRAINING OF CADRES, they must not count upon the education system if it were as something ready made, handed to them like a piece of cake. We need a SYMBIOSIS between the educational system and the respective economic, servicing organizations, the respective combines, associations, and others.

Today for example, we need the development of software but for the time being, there is no higher educational institution in our country where cadres are trained for this purpose.

I visited a computer programming center. Cadres, graduates from higher and secondary school institutions such as mathematicians and others are working there. They have been trained to prepare software programs.

We are observing a negative trend in our country, which is recent. It is the escape from mathematics. In the higher educational institutions it even became necessary to accept students with the lowest marks in mathematics. It is necessary to explain the reasons for this phenomenon. We should perhaps introduce applied mathematics more widely.

As the documents on the agenda point out, the training of cadres must be subjected to the goal that our nation, and our youth in particular, should master the highest achievements of the scientific-technical revolution. This should be our motto.

THE FOURTH DIRECTION DEALS WITH SERIOUS CHANGES IN IDEOLOGICAL WORK.

The decisions of the February plenum and the present document represent the basis for PROFOUND CHANGES AND IMPORTANT TASKS, in the comprehensive activities of the party. This question, obviously, needs special analysis. I will just say a few words on the ideological work.

The past postulate on the ideological front direction was the following: The ideological front is called upon to contribute to the implementation of the tasks for the country's socioeconomic and cultural development.

This is a generalized postulate, and it influences our entire work in this area.

This is also an outdated postulate.

The present-day postulate must assume a new meaning: Ideological work inseparably links together the comprehensive activities and the party's struggle to develop a socialist individual, to solve the tasks of the country's socioeconomic development, as well as the cultural progress of our nation. In other words, the tasks which are now discussed and which are now assigned to us in our party and state work can be resolved only if we accomplish a drastic change in ideological work.

Without underestimating the role of ideology in forming individual's outlook ideology must now concentrate upon the solution of the following questions:

-- In the first place, the question of technical progress;

-- In the second place, the question of economies and savings;

-- In the third place, the questions of organization, order, and discipline.

Naturally, ideological work is not exhausted by these questions, however, it assumes exceptionally great importance today, since THESE QUESTIONS APPLY TO THE EDUCATION AND REEDUCATION OF MAN, TO ENHANCING THE ROLE OF THE HUMAN FACTOR IN THE ACCOMPLISHMENT OF THE PARTY'S TACTICAL AND STRATEGIC TASKS.

We need a new, ideological approach to the so-called consumer's attitude.

The consumer's attitude is manifested by those who are trying to give less then they obtain from society. However, can we call it a consumer's attitude when the socialist working man expresses the wish to buy high-quality goods, to be well served, to live better with the money he earns with his labor? The decision of the 12th BCP Congress states that it is an important task of our social policy to satisfy comprehensively and fully the material and cultural needs of the working people, in conformity with the increase of their purchasing power.

If we link ideology to these things we will undoubtedly increase the force of attraction of our ideas.

In conclusion, since I was talking about mathematics, I think that the most accurate mathematical expression of our intentions was given by Marx -- who said that two plus two is not four, but five. This is the postulate of Karl Marx. Marx actually intended to say that even the most ordinary cooperative is multiplying the results of human labor.

TODAY, WHEN WE ARE PURPOSEFULLY GATHERING THE EFFORTS OF OUR WHOLE NATION INTO ONE FIST, IT IS BEYOND ANY DOUBT, THAT THE EFFECT WILL BE MUCH GREATER. HOWEVER, THESE RESULTS DEPEND ABOVE ALL UPON THE QUESTION TO WHAT EXTENT THE NEW VIEWS AND APPROACHES WILL BE CORRECTLY AND CONSISTENTLY IMPLEMENTED.

FILIPOV RECEIVES MOZAMBIQUE FINANCE MINISTER

AU192004 Sofia BTA in English 1816 GMT 19 Mar 86

[Text] Sofia, March 19 (BTA) -- Today Mr Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, received Mr Rui Baltasar dos Santos Alves, minister of finance of Mozambique and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Southern African Development Coordination Conference (S.A.D.C.C.), who is leading a delegation of that economic organisation on a visit here.

The guest set forth the purposes and the tasks of the organization in coordinating the economic development of the member states, the problems of their economic independence and the struggle against the racist regime of the Republic of South Africa. He noted the opportunities for cooperation of S.A.D.C.C. with the socialist countries; Bulgaria included, which can be realized mainly through the construction of industrial and agricultural projects and through the training of personnel.

Mr. Grisha Filipov emphasised Bulgaria's active economic cooperation with a number of S.A.D.C.C. member-countries.

ANTONOV DELIVERS SPEECH AT SOFIA CITY MEETING

AU170601 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 13 March 86 p 2, 3

[Speech by Georgi Atanasov, candidate member of the Politburo of the BCP Central Committee and BCP Central Committee secretary, at the accountability-election conference of the Sofia City BCP Organization, held on 12 March 1986 at the "Lyudmila Zhivkova" People's Palace of Culture in Sofia -- passages between slantlines printed in capital letters.]

[Text] Esteemed comrades, the accountability-election conference of the Sofia city BCP Organization is closing its work. On behalf of, and at the instruction of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, I express my full agreement with the evaluations and conclusions drawn, as well as with the tasks with which the conference is entrusting the communists and the working people of our capital in this connection.

THIS WAS A MEANINGFUL AND BUSINESSLIKE CONFERENCE. Its strictly observant glance did not miss even one sector of our capital's multifarious life.

THE DISCUSSION THAT TOOK PLACE IS DISTINGUISHED BY ITS POLITICAL AND CREATIVE MATURITY. This discussion reflected the constructive spirit of the epoch in which we are working, an epoch inspired by the fresh breeze of wonderful deeds with which the communists are coming to this high forum. At the same time, the debates at the conference showed how deeply the immutable strictness of our party, based on the April plenum spirit, has influenced the consciousness of our cadres in seeking new horizons and new paths of social progress, in critically analyzing the activities of the past.

The delegates at this conference spoke with a sense of responsibility and realism. The conference is proceeding in the spirit of the BCP Central Committee February and January plenums, in the spirit of a constructive atmosphere, which shows dissatisfaction with the achievements of the past and a readiness to implement thorough changes in the city's socioeconomic development, as well as in all spheres of life.

The Sofia City BCP Organization presents itself at its pre-congress accountability-election conference as united and rallied around the BCP Central Committee, with considerable achievements in its comprehensive activities, with the readiness to accomplish new tasks for which it is well prepared.

Permit me, comrades, to convey to you, the delegates and guests, to the communists, as well as to all working people from Sofia city, the ardent greetings of the BCP Central Committee, congratulations on your loyal work, and recognition for your faith in the party, for your will and resolve to implement the decisions of the January 1986 and of the forthcoming 13th BCP Congress into real deeds and results.

Comrades, the conference of the Sofia city communists marks the conclusion of the party's accountability-election campaign. This was an important, an exceptionally important campaign, which summed up the amazingly varied and innovative theoretical, political, and practical creative achievements of the BCP during the period following the 12th Congress. The accountability-election conferences demonstrated once more that the party of the Bulgarian Communists is an enviably strong organism, that it is filled with tremendous creative energy, and equipped with a scientific approach to the processes and laws of our development; they demonstrated that this party is strengthening from the ideological and political points of view, and that it possesses cadres capable of implementing its plans and designs in practical life.

THESE IDEAS AND THE POLITICAL-ORGANIZATIONAL GROWTH OF THE BCP ARE DETERMINED ABOVE ALL BY THE PARTY'S SKILL, BY THE SKILL OF ITS CADRES AND OF THE PEOPLE TO BUILD UP NEW SOCIETY BASED ON THE CRITERIA AND ON THE CREATIVE ASPIRATION OF THE INVIGORATING APRIL PLENUM PRINCIPLES OF OUR LIFE.

We are talking about the 1956 April plenum and we will always define it as an event of historic importance.

This event embodies and combines the continuity and the successful pursuit of the most valuable traditions of the people and of our workers movement. All the successes we have achieved, and the image of contemporary, socialist Bulgaria are indissolubly linked to the Leninist April plenum line of the BCP, to the victory of the April ideas.

We now ask the question: What have the workers class, the agricultural toilers, and the people's intelligentsia, what have all our working people achieved under the party's leadership during the 30 years that have elapsed since the April plenum?

-- While in 1956 the basic funds amounted to 11.5 billion leva, according to plan they will reach 112.5 billion leva in 1986, which means 10 times more.

-- While the production funds in 1956 were evaluated amounting to 5.5 billion leva, they will reach 76.6 billion leva by the end of 1986, which means a 14-fold increase.

-- While in 1956 we produced 2.4 billion kwh of electric power, in 1986 we will produce 45.3 billion kwh, which represents a 19-fold increase.

-- Industrial production during the period under review showed a 14-fold increase, while machine building industry increased 68 times during the same period, and agricultural production showed a 2.5-fold increase.

-- The national income showed an 8-fold increase, according to comparative prices.

-- Within the 30 years that have elapsed since the April plenum, our capital's industrial potential showed a 10-fold increase. Basic funds amounting to more than 16 billion leva were created, which represents a 10-fold increase compared with 1956.

-- The largest town in Bulgaria has developed and is increasingly asserting itself as a modern, socialist city. More than half of the housing projects were created following the April plenum. The income of the population increased nearly six times, while the socialist funds showed a 10-fold increase.

Figuratively we can say that within the period elapsed since the April plenum we have built up three new capitals. Sofia's economy today produces as much social produce within one year as our entire country produced in 1956.

All these figures are backed by the labor achievements and the heroism of several generations of communists, they are based on the selfless contribution of several generations of builders of socialist society.

Today, again, we are remembering with gratitude the contribution of those who lit the flame of the April plenum, of those who firmly and unshakably supported the Marxist-Leninist postulates of the Central Committee for the future.

We are also grateful to their successors and followers, to the present-day detachment of communists and Komsomol members who consider the cause of April to be a nationwide cause, a cause decisive importance for their own lives and activities.

The cause of the April plenum changed the appearance of our country. It could not fail to produce drastic changes in the Bulgarian people's way of life. The people's self-confidence developed. The April plenum policy of the BCP made the wealth of worldwide culture accessible to us. The People's Republic of Bulgaria today enjoys great international prestige which, despite the slanderous campaign of the enemy's forces, has earned the love and respect of millions of people throughout the world.

The essence and meaning of the April plenum's general line of policy are the chief sources of these historic successes of our society, the source of our optimism for the future, the source of our faith and confidence that in the future we will master the most progressive technologies.

-- The April policy is a line of policy, which under all circumstances, in any situation opens wide horizons to everything that is new and progressive, to the most advanced achievements of man.

-- THE APRIL POLICY OF THE BCP IS CHARACTERIZED BY ITS STRONG LINKS WITH THE PEOPLE; it rallies and leads the workers class, the toilers in agriculture and the intelligentsia by basing all its actions on their interests.

-- THIS IS A LINE OF POLICY WHICH IS MADE FOR THE PEOPLE, BUT WHICH IS ALSO IMPLEMENTED THROUGH THE PEOPLE, AND TOGETHER WITH THE PEOPLE.

During the entire period of our society's development during the last 30 years we saw another immutable characteristic feature of the April plenum's general line, which emerged with particular force -- THIS IS THE THOROUGHLY CREATIVE APPROACH TO SOCIAL ACTIVITIES. Only such an approach and such a policy is likely to enable us, at every stage of development, to reject everything that is unnecessary and that belongs to the past, to work with the criteria of the future. This is precisely why this line of policy IS ALWAYS IN MOTION, IT IS A POLICY OF CONSTANT, CREATIVE DEVELOPMENT.

-- The BCP April policy is PROMOTING AN EVER EXPANDING MANIFESTATION OF SOCIALIST DEMOCRACY, it consistently creates prerequisites for enhancing the role of the basic links and of the working individual in the economic and political life of our society. This policy inspired the people with confidence in their strength and their possibilities, it transformed them into active builders and factors of social life.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov's personal contribution and the credit he earned in shaping the party's April policy and in implementing it are exceptional. It is because of his creative activities as a theoretician, as an universally recognized political leader and statesman, that our people are justified in considering the achievements and the dynamic strength of our contemporary development to be a continuation of the great cause started by Dimitur Blageov and Georgi Dimitrov, and adapted to our newly existing conditions.

THE BCP'S IDEOLOGICAL, POLITICAL, AND ORGANIZATIONAL DEVELOPMENT IS DETERMINED IN THE SECOND PLACE BY THE INEXHAUSTIBLE, THEORETICAL, POLITICAL, AND PRACTICAL WEALTH with which the 12th BCP Congress and the period following it endowed us, and by its role as a supreme new achievement in the development of our political line.

As is known, following the 12th BCP Congress, the BCP's activities were characterized by the exceptionally great theoretical and organizational accomplishment which was expanded in uncovering and mastering the qualitatively new processes and laws of our social development, with a view to widely propagating everything that is new and progressive in life, everything that science, technology and culture were able to produce in contributing to the further prosperity of socialist Bulgaria. These are problems of an ascending, strong, and dynamic development. We faced and we are still facing these problems, not because we are stagnating, but because we are following accelerated development.

The decisions of the congress, the post-congress developments have been summed up in the work entitled: "Problems and approaches in building mature socialism in the People's Republic of Bulgaria," and in the remarkable projects mapped out at the

February 1985 and January 1986 plenums of the BCP Central Committee. These decisions are of historic importance -- they represent stages in this gigantic work, they represent the solid bridge which our society crossed along its path entering the present decade, they represent a theoretical, political, and organizational-practical foundation that is as hard as granite, upon which we will continue to build our developed socialist society.

THE RESULTS OF OUR WORK AND STRUGGLE ARE WELL KNOWN. We concluded 1985 successfully. This was a difficult year. It was a year of drought unprecedented this century, a year of extremely difficult conditions in agricultural development and in certain industrial branches. Had these misfortunes affected our country under conditions of capitalism or even 15 years ago, this would have precipitated us into a tremendous economic crisis. This, however, did not happen today. The reason for it lies in the opportunities of our system, in the solid material-technical basis that has been created. The achievements which nature prevented us from obtaining in agriculture, power supply, and food industry were successfully compensated in other economic branches and, above all, in the machine building and chemical industry.

-- The most important fact in this context is that we not only succeeded in overcoming the results of climatic and other difficulties, but that we provided for further, qualitative changes in the structure of our social production on the basis of the achievements of scientific-technical progress.

-- The ascending development of our country in 1985 enabled us to fulfill the 5-year plan successfully according to all its basic indexes. During the Eighth 5-Year Plan period we achieved one of the highest average annual rates of national economic growth in Europe.

IF WE WERE TO DESCRIBE THE PAST PERIOD IN THE MOST GENERAL TERMS, WE CAN SAY THAT THIS WAS A PERIOD OF DYNAMIC CHANGES, OF ACCELERATED TRANSITION TOWARD THE INTENSIFICATION OF PRODUCTION AND TOWARD PREPARATION FOR LARGE-SCALE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL REVOLUTION. OUR PATH AND OUR STRUGGLE ARE INDISSOLUBLY LINKED TO THE FRATERNAL SOLIDARITY OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNIST AND WORKERS' MOVEMENT, TO THE OTHER PROGRESSIVE FORCES IN THE WORLD, TO THE SOCIALIST COMMUNITY MEMBER-COUNTRIES, AND IN PARTICULAR TO THE SOVIET UNION, AND TO ITS GLORIOUS LENINIST PARTY. The April policy and the successes we have achieved in the last 30 years would have been unthinkable without the fraternal cooperation with the Soviet state.

The BCP is unrelentingly conducting its policy of comprehensive cooperation with, and of drawing closer to the Soviet Union. This drawing closer together is economic, political, cultural, and so forth. This line of policy transformed Bulgarian-Soviet friendship into a powerful material force, into a powerful motor for our comprehensive social, economic, and intellectual development. The People's Republic of Bulgaria and the BCP have always followed this line, and will also follow it in the future. Our fraternal friendship is enriched and developed on the basis of new intellectual and ideological relations, on the basis of concrete and real deeds. The agreements between Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Mikhail Gorbachev at their meetings in Moscow and Sofia, as well as the Long-Term Program for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation Between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the USSR for the Period up to the Year 2000 are raising to a new stage of development the comprehensive cooperation between our two countries, parties, and peoples, and their drawing closer together.

Having taken place at a turning point in the development of the Soviet Union and in worldwide development, the 27th CPSU Congress will go down in history as a supreme achievement, rising to the height of the new problems and demands. This congress was a triumph of the immortal ideas of Marx, Engels, and Lenin. The general line of

the CPSU which was adopted and approved will lead Soviet society to a qualitatively new stage, it will fully reveal the advantages of socialism in the economic, scientific, and cultural sectors, in democracy, and in the people's total way of life.

Our stand at the congress was expressed by Comrade Todor Zhivkov, leader of the Bulgarian delegation. The profound Marxist-Leninist analysis of the state and tasks of Soviet society contained in the political report read by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and the businesslike spirit and the capitivating ideological-political potential of the work accomplished at the 27th CPSU Congress inspires us all with great optimism. We are ardently rejoicing at the fact that in the present-day period of decisive changes the CPSU is meeting the chaellenge of the time with full alertness, it is mobilizing and promoting the inexhaustible strength and opportunities of the Soviet people in the struggle to accelerate socioeconomic development, in the struggle to coordinate the advantages of the socialist system with the achievements of the scientific-technical revolution, in the struggle for the further expansion of socialist democracy, and to improve the Soviet people's living standard, in the struggle for peace throughout the world. This glorious event inspires us with new confidence along the path we are following, and this confidence is a new confirmation of the correctness of our party's April policy, of the great cause in which we have been engaged since the 12th BCP Congress.

Comrades, for the communists and working people of our capital the years that have elapsed since the 24th accountability-election conference were years of intense and constructive labor in implementing the tasks of the 12th BCP Congress.

-- The plan for our socioeconomic development during the Eighth 5-Year Plan period was successfully fulfilled. Industrial production increased by 19.7 percent, net production increased by 42.1 percent, while labor productivity increased by 35.6 percent during the same period.

-- The social conditions of the working people in the capital are improving. However, the spirit and demands of our time, of our future, and of our accelerated progress have new historical dimensions. These are the fundamental approaches and postulates of the February 1985 and January 1986 BCP Central Committee plenums. They are an index of the high stage of political and creative maturity, and of the state of preparation with which the BCP is advancing toward its forthcoming 13th congress.

The theoretical and practical activities implemented by the party enable it to ADOPT OBJECTIVE, NEW LAW-GOVERNED RULES, AND TO ACCOMPLISH A GIGANTIC SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL SYNTHESIS, ON THE BASIS OF WHICH THE FEBRUARY PLENUM COMPREHENSIVELY ENRICHED THE BCP'S APRIL PLENUM STRATEGY IN VIEW OF THE NEWLY CREATED CIRCUMSTANCES.

-- The new problems which logically emerged under the conditions of the present-day stage of maturity of the social organism, under the conditions of the social organism, under the conditions of the contemporary scientific-technical revolution, led us toward the new postulates and fundamental approaches adopted at the February and January plenums.

AS A RESULT OF ALL THIS, OUR COUNTRY AND OUR ECONOMY REACHED A SUPREME STAGE WHICH DEMANDS QUALITATIVELY NEW VIEWS AND NEW APPROACHES AND SOLUTIONS ON PRINCIPLE, SO THAT WE MAY SUCCESSFULLY PROCEED FURTHER ALONG OUR PATH OF PROGRESS.

The February plenum strategy gives an answer to this vital necessity. How can we describe the chief and decisive elements of this issue?

-- THE CHIEF ELEMENT is that we are advancing toward our new tasks on the basis of deeply scientific principles, equipped with the correct method of implementing the

scientific-technical revolution. This is the great merit of the February plenum, this is the essence of its immutable importance.

-- THE DECISIVE ELEMENT IS that the January 1986 plenum provided for the natural continuation of this cause, inspired by the April plenum, and gave "flesh and blood" to the decisions of the February 1985 plenum in an expanded program of action for all sectors of life.

The January plenum confirmed a factor of exceptional importance -- namely, THE PROFOUNDLY SCIENTIFIC CHARACTER AND THE TREMENDOUS PRACTICAL AND TRANSFORMING STRENGTH OF THE FEBRUARY PLANUM STRATEGY.

-- The new wide-ranging changes which are now being implemented both in the basis and in the superstructure of society, and the mapping out of the trends, paths, and tasks of our development during the Ninth 5-Year Plan period and during the period up to 2000 as reflected in the BCP Draft theses for the 13th congress represent categorical and unconditional confirmation of this strategy.

-- The correctness of this strategy is also confirmed by the fact that the spirit, strategic thought, and technological criteria, as well as the approach prevailing at these aforementioned February and January plenums are already implemented in the consciousness of the party, of the working people, of our scientific-technical intelligentsia, and of our state and economic leaders.

We are talking about shaping and developing lasting, integral changes in the people's consciousness, in their behavior and in their actions, changes aimed at mastering, introducing, defending, and most fully applying the most updated and most progressive achievements.

We are talking about enriching and elevating the leading role of the party and about increasing its revolutionary charge, about increasing its practical and transformational power to the level of new, socioeconomic tasks.

THIS IS THE MEANING AND CONTENT, THE ROLE, AND SIGNIFICANCE OF THE BCP CENTRAL COMMITTEE FEBRUARY 1985 AND JANUARY 1986 PLENUMS FOR US, FOR THE PARTY, AND FOR SOCIETY. THESE ARE PLENUMS WITH A LONG-TERM, STRATEGIC TARGET FOR THE COUNTRY'S DEVELOPMENT, FOR SOLVING OUR IMMEDIATE, HISTORIC TASK -- NAMELY, TO BUILD MATURE SOCIALISM, TO ACHIEVE A STEADY AND UNRELENTING, COMPREHENSIVE IMPROVEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S MATERIAL AND INTELLECTUAL WELLBEING.

-- Through their criteria, postulates, and approaches, aforementioned the plenums not only developed a program for the immediate implementation of the scientific-technical revolution in our country, a program for the technological innovation and re-equipment of the country, for the confident transition of our country to the 21st century, for its competition with the front ranks of world progress.

-- With the criteria of the aforementioned plenums and with their approaches we are now shaping qualitatively new dimensions in our economic, political, and ideological environment in order to expand and further master the effect of the objective new laws within the workers collectives, as well as in the activities of the self-governing socialist organizations, to reorganize the centralized state administration, to create a new economic link between the socialist producers of commodities.

-- With these criteria and approaches we are struggling for an adequate improvement in the methods and style of work of the party, state, social, and economic organs and organizations, of every manager and specialist; we are struggle to develop science and its achievements, to train cadres who are capable and prepared for the creative

and selfless accomplishment of their difficult tasks, demanding high responsibility in every sphere of work, cadres, capable of standing in the front ranks of the struggle to implement the scientific-technical revolution.

The conference of the city party organization unmistakably confirmed that the new socioeconomic strategy of the BCP is fully supported by the Sofia communists. At this conference we heard the participants voice the strong and convincing will to work actively, competently, and purposefully to accomplish their tasks with a great sense of responsibility in order to ensure bold transformations in all spheres of Sofia's economic life.

The BCP Central Committee has always devoted great attention to our capital. Sofia is the largest administrative, sociopolitical, cultural, and scientific center in our country. Approximately 14 percent of the population and 20 percent of the basic production funds are concentrated here, and 14 percent of the country's total social product is produced here.

The objective and exact evaluation of the situation, however, obliges us to state that, along with the successes achieved in Sofia, serious problems are emerging, which have been maturing for a long time and which under the present circumstances are becoming an obstacle to the further intensive and harmonious development of this city.

-- These are the problems of building a contemporary industrial structure on the basis of the leading trends of scientific-technical progress.

"These are the problems of transportation and trade services for the population, as well as the problems of Sofia's comprehensive development as a model socialist capital.

-- These are the problems of the well-balanced development of the city within the framework of the existing manpower and other resources, within the framework of an improved environment, and on the basis of order, discipline, and a high state of organization in all sectors and activities.

IN ORDER TO SOLVE THESE PROBLEMS SPECIFIC VIEWS HAVE ALREADY BEEN WORKED OUT AND SEVERAL PROGRAMS AND MEASURES, INCLUDING SEVERAL GOVERNMENT DECISIONS, HAVE ALREADY BEEN ADOPTED. REGARDLESS OF THIS, NO DECISIVE CHANGES HAVE SO FAR OCCURRED IN THIS MATTER.

Why are these problems not being solved at all, or are being solved without essential lasting results?

The chief reason is that THE POLICY DEVELOPED BY THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE FOR THE SOLUTION OF PROBLEMS IS NOT CONSISTENTLY IMPLEMENTED. In most cases the measures adopted and implemented are of a partial, instead of a comprehensive character, they affect the consequences and not the causes, and are not linked to basic prerequisites for the optimal functioning of the respective systems.

Let us take, for example, the CAPITAL'S INDUSTRIAL SECTOR. It is varied and has no clearly expressed, progressive, structural character. Along with the numerous, modern goods and commodities, many products with no future are developed, with low technical standards, goods that are consuming too much manpower and too many resources, goods that are outdated, and that also contribute to environmental pollution.

The Sofia industrial sector, regardless of the existing prerequisites and with a few exceptions, DOES NOT HAVE THE APPEARANCE OF A MODERN AND LEADING INDUSTRIAL SECTOR, EQUIPPED WITH SCIENTIFIC AND HIGH TECHNICAL STANDARDS, WITH MODERN TECHNOLOGIES, AND PRODUCING MODERN GOODS. Along with the electronic, machine building, and other industries, there are activities which are still based on low technical standards.

-- Thus, for example, approximately 60 percent of the country's wool production is washed and dried in Sofia, although it is not used here.

-- A number of metal consuming production branches, such as crane construction and steam-boiler production plant, are situated in the capital, for which there is no promising future, and which could be developed in other parts of the country. It is hardly necessary that Sofia should be the site for the production of ordinary electric vehicles on such a large scale, when plants of the same kind exist in Lom and Pleven.

-- The "Kliment Voroshilov" plant, which is a front ranker in the electric appliances industry of our country, has been in bad shape for as long as 10 years and is not very promising. The competent state and economic organs are mainly responsible for this, but the responsibility of the city leadership is considerable, as well.

What makes it necessary to produce rubber and plastic materials in Sofia, to double the production of refrigerating equipment, and to maintain large texitle industry plants, and others, instead of production goods which are in accordance with the higher scientific and productin qualifications of the cadres resident in Sofia?

There is even more: It is an intolerable situation, that agro-industrial complexes and RKP from all over the country should develop various secondary activities on the territory of the capital, mostly of a speculative character, in which about 10 to 12,000 people are engaged who are part of the capital's manpower potential.

The development of the structure of Sofia's economy cannot take place without A CONSTANT INNOVATION OF PRODUCTION. Part of the existing activities must be organized and transferred to other areas of the country. This process, however, must not be considered as a one-time action, it must be organized on the basis of a thoroughly analyzed strategy and on the basis of a selective approach. It is the lack of this approach that has produced the failure to implement the measures adopted in the past. Thus, for example, out of the 91 types of production and activity involving over 10,000 personnel envisaged by the previous 5-year plan period, only 58, with approximately 4,000 people, have been transferred.

The transfer of activities to the okrugs has not turned into a process organized and administered in a planned manner. This process is still taking place in an undirected manner. This process is still taking place in an undirected manner, and THE APPROACH TOWARD ITS CONDUCT HAS BECOME OUTDATED. Old capacities are wearing out, worn-out and low-productivity equipment is still in use, and the party and economic leaderships of the okrugs are with good reason objecting to this. No account is being taken of the circumstance that here, too, a modern structure and technological standard of production must be ensured. The mass-political and explanatory work in the labor collectives of the enterprises and the concern for up-to-date pretraining and qualification of the cadres for new activities are also inadequate.

On the other hand the economic organizations are showing resistance and looking for all possible ways of postponing or not fulfilling this task. This is so because the plan for the relevant production continues to weigh heavily on them with full force, and no account is taken of the inevitable fall in the productivity of labor, the disruption of organization, increased expenditures, or of a number of other difficulties and negative consequences.

Due to all these reasons the Council of Ministers has cancelled its own decisions to transfer 18 enterprises out of the capital and for a further 24 has extended the period during which they may remain in Sofia.

The improvement of the structure of industry is also being delayed due to the slow mastering of new products, new technologies, and new types of manufacture. For example, the "Druzhba" model lifttrucks, which were mastered in 1979, are not entering regular production due to the fact that so far the electronic control devices for them are not being produced in the country. A similar holdup has also been permitted with the system for automating engineering work. The degree of automation of the production processes in the industry of Sofia is low. The proportion of manual and heavy physical labor is high in machine building, electronics and electrical engineering, light industry, the food and tobacco industry, and in construction; it lies between 55 and 65 percent.

The application of electronics is making a slow entry into production, the same is true for modern technologies, and the immense scientific, engineering, and technical potential of the city is being inadequately utilized.

Alongside the need for serious structural alterations in industry, as regards the development of the city's economy specific problems exist, connected with LIMITED LABOR, WATER, THERMAL POWER, AND OTHER RESOURCES.

Towards the end of last year the capital's population reached 1,200,000, of which 705,000 are of working age. The labor resources of Sofia are decreasing year by year -- about 23-24,000 people retire annually, while 10-12,000 reach working age, and this tendency will continue. To cover labor resource requirements during the last 15 years, Sofia has increased its population in a mechanical manner by 102,000. About 14,000 people from the neighboring settlement systems, 13,000 people on attachment or temporary residents, 47,000 pensioners, and 4,000 foreign workers are now working in the city, but despite this, about 10,000 jobs remain unfilled. At the same time, the new promising production processes that are unfolding are experiencing a severe need for manpower, building, and other resources.

To provide the population with drinking water is already a problem now, let alone to meet the requirements of industry and agriculture. The same problems also exists with land, power, communications, and other component elements of the engineering infrastructure.

The population increase in the capital is also creating grievious problems with regard to the provision of housing, transportation, trading, and domestic services, as well as in building, repair and maintenance work, and so on.

All this clearly requires us to turn to these problems yet again. It would be appropriate for the Economic Council of the Council of Ministers, together the Sofia City People's Council and the State Planning Commission, TO DEVELOP A CLEAR CONCEPTION AND A CONCRETE PROGRAM FOR THE SPECIALIZATION AND RECONSTRUCTION OF SOFIA'S INDUSTRY, LINKED WITH THE OTHER REGIONS OF THE COUNTRY. All developments for the activities in Sofia should be calculated within the framework of the available resources, and with a view to achieving a balanced development the necessary conditions should be ensured for a markedly higher growth of labor productivity as compared with the average for the country. In the capital, emphasis is to be given to the development of high-scientific-content types of manufacture, high quality end products with low labor and material content, and a high degree of automation of the processes on the basis of progressive technologies. Only in this manner will we be able to carry into effect the further intensification of the capital's economy for normal development of the servicing sector.

Let us take TRRANSPORTATION SERVICES. In the capital every worker loses on average 1 hour in traveling, as against the accepted norm of 40 minutes. At peak periods the speed of vehicles is almost equal to walking. Under very slight difficulties of an objective nature, the city transportation system has fallen into a crisis situation.

The measures which are being taken are STILL NOT IN THE NATURE OF INTEGRATED SOLUTIONS and are not bringing about fundamental alterations in the situation. Insufficient effort is being made to seek possibilities for more efficient and speedy solutions in the existing situation, and reliance is being put on certain other measures, the implementation of which is, however, only possible in the longer term. In the majority of cases the reasons are explained as due to a shortage of vehicles and drivers, while no attempt is made to solve the questions connected with the communications and organization of traffic.

Now THE TRAFFIC IS MOVING THROUGH THE CITY CENTER MAINLY ON RADIAL ROUTES. Still not enough is being done to develop circumferential-road movement with a view to reducing the flow through the center and increasing travel speed. Bottlenecks are not being analyzed in relation to transportation vehicle routes and no measures are being taken to eliminate them, for example, the Lyublin housing development, with a population of 100,000 is linked to the center only by the Babe Parashkeva Boulevard, and the same situation exists with the Mladezh and Iskur developments, and others. With minor corrections the throughout capacity along a number of routes can be considerably increased.

CONDITIONS HAVE NOT BEEN CREATED FOR PREFERENCE TO BE GIVEN TO THE MOVEMENT OF THE CITY'S MASS TRANSIT VEHICLES. Study and research into passenger flows is not being used to optimize the schedules and timetables of public transport vehicles. Almost no use is being made of the opportunities of the circumferential highway and of rail transportation, especially in journeys in the outer suburbs.

The absence of modern crossroads and multilevel junctions does not create conditions for speedy and safe transportation. The buildup of the tram and trolleybus network is being held up, something which is chiefly responsible for the failure in the task of priority development of electrically powered transportation in the city.

Over 40 percent of transportation vehicles are completely obsolete. The percentage of large-capacity (articulated) buses and trolleybuses is low. The poor state of the tramlines, the overhead contact network, and the road surfacing lead to a high level of breakdowns in the system.

All this requires that extremely urgent measures be taken and a new approach be implemented in order to achieve a speedy and noticeable change in the transportation situation in the city. A decisive improvement is necessary in the organization of traffic; preference must be given to city mass transportation; conditions must be created to develop circumferential-road traffic; the number of stops on heavily loaded routes must be reduced; transportation discipline must be increased; and control intensified.

Further delay of the DEVELOPMENT OF THE ROAD COMMUNICATION NETWORK is not to be tolerated. It is especially urgent to construct road links with the new housing developments and the main incoming and outgoing routes. It is necessary developments and the main incoming and outgoing routes. It is necessary during the very first years of the 5-year plan period to complete the construction of tram and trolleybus lines to the new housing zones. Without waiting any further, maintenance must be improved and modernization work carried out on the rail lines, the street and overhead contact network, and the repair and maintenance base. Alongside this it is necessary to continue the replacement of the transportation vehicles, increasing the proportion of large-capacity buses and trolleybuses.

The Ministry of Transportation is required to show more concern and attention toward transportation in the capital as an important component unit of the uniform transportation system in the country. With a view to protecting the environment, it would be

expedient for the city's transportation fleet to be used for a fixed mileage, and then transferred to other locations where no harm to the population from pollution will be caused.

THE STATE OF THE TRADING AND COMMERCIAL SERVICES TO THE POPULATION IS ALSO NOT GOOD. The main fault here is the unsatisfactory state of goods funds -- they are inadequate in quantity, and there is a lack of a rich and varied range of goods. With the exception of basic food products and certain others, all non-food goods and all others are on sale intermittently, and on occasion are not available for lengthy periods. A number of goods in demand are not delivered in good time, and the necessary measures are not being adopted to provide goods to satisfy newly appearing and seasonal demands of the population. An alarming situation exists with the maintenance of minimum stocks of basic food products, certain of which are below 50 percent, while others are completely out of stock. Trade and commerce has still not formed a barrier against low-quality goods. No visible changes are occurring in the standard of service. Signals indicating gross contraventions of prices and weights, a neglectful attitude toward customers, and other negative phenomena are numerous. The capital is completely failing to justify the expectations of the country's visitors for a rich market and is disappointing many thousands of foreign tourists with primitive attitudes and a low standard of service.

THE PROBLEM WITH THE GOODS FUNDS IS EXTREMELY SERIOUS. The fact is underestimated that the goods funds of the capital are to satisfy not only the needs of the city's own population, but also those of visitors, temporary residents, and a considerable part of the country's population. It is alarming that during the past 5-year plan period the goods funds for a number of groups of goods have remained at one and the same level, while for other goods the funds are decreasing as compared to past years.

-- For example, over the last 2 years the meat quota has fallen by 7.2 percent, the beans quota by 25.2 percent, the fresh fruit quota by 14.7 percent, canned and bottled vegetables by 3.8 percent, and so on.

-- The quotas envisaged for 1986 for a number of goods, such as flour, rice, pasta, and sugar products, vegetable oils, and others, are between 10 and 12 percent of those for the whole country, while the percentage of the population resident in the city is 14 percent.

It is plainly necessary for THE NORMATIVES FOR DETERMINING THE GOODS FUNDS FOR THE CAPITAL TO BE REXAMINED; THESE SHOULD BE CONSIDERABLY HIGHER THAN THOSE FOR THE OTHER TOWNS IN THE COUNTRY -- IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE DYNAMIC REQUIREMENTS WHICH HAVE TO BE MET.

THE INVESTIGATION OF CONSUMER DEMAND is seriously lagging, and accordingly no rational siting and distribution of food stocks is being carried out. The provision of supplies for the trading network is in many cases left in the hands of sales representatives. Orders from trading units and shops are not being fulfilled. It is systematically permitted for only a portion of the shops to be stocked with goods in demand, by which the impression is created that goods funds are available which in practice are in short supply.

Weaknesses also exist in the ADMINISTRATION OF TRADE in the capital. The role of the district organs and units in the organization of the trading processes in the area is debased. Control of observance of opening hours is weak. It is a widespread practice for the shops to be stocked during opening hours and for them to close for all possible reasons. The introduction of modern technological equipment for automation of the commercial and trading processes is lagging behind. The percentage of

heavy physical labor is high. There are delays in the palletization and modular packing of goods, as well as in the automation of handling operations in the warehouses.

It is clear that all these questions must be analysed without dealy and urgent measures must be taken to satisfy the capital's market with the required goods and to bring about a decisive improvement in trading services.

PROBLEMS IN THE BUILDING AND INTEGRATED CONSTRUCTION OF THE CAPITAL ARE EXCEPTIONALLY SERIOUS. The existing disproportions between the town-forming and town-servicing elements of the city hamper the planned development of the economy and the city structure.

OVER 100 CONSTRUCTION ADMINISTRATIONS, enterprises, and organizations, subordinated to 25 economic organizations from 9 government departments, are functioning in the capital, and there is no coordination and integration of their activities. The Sofia City People's Council IS FAILING TO FULFILL THE FUNCTIONS OF A UNIFORM INVESTOR. These functions are not being carried out either by the direct people's councils, who possess LIMITED RIGHTS FOR ADMINISTRATION OF THE INVESTMENT PROCESS in the specific conditions of the capital city. DEVELOPMENT OF THE PRODUCTION BASE OF THE BUILDING ORGANIZATIONS IN SERIOUSLY LAGGING. The building up of this base up to the present has not been in conformity with the scale of the building program, and the opportunities for production sharing, specialization, and rational territorial location have not been taken into consideration. No specific building systems have been created to meet the characteristic special features in the construction of the town as a capital city.

The housing problems is most serious in comparison with the other towns in the country. Whereas in the other regions the per capita living space is 16.2 square meters, in Sofia the figures is 15.3 square meters. Almost 80,000 families in the city have unresolved housing problems, of which 25,000 are young families.

IT IS TIME TO TELL THE WHOLE TRUTH TOO ABOUT THE ARCHITECTURAL POLICY WHICH IS BEING FOLLOWED IN SOFIA.

Undoubtedly, the conception for the territorial construction of the capital is the right one. This conception could not be developed without building a number of new housing developments and without major reconstruction and new construction in the central areas of the city. A new approach which should be evaluated was used in implementing the construction of zone B-5.

But what is the main point here?

The main thing is that there is no correct policy from the viewpoint of the spatial conception and of the organization of the dwelling space in the new housing developments; the main thing is that unforgivable architectural solutions are permitted with lasting negative consequences for the functioning of the new districts as uniform social formations. In this respect, horrors such as those which are being carried out in Sofia do not exist anywhere else in the country. It is evident even to a simple uneducated man that towns like Tolbukhin, Varna, and others have advanced far ahead in town-planning and architectural solutions, while in Sofia there is a mishmash of uniform multistory blocks, with no center, no broad avenues, and no atmosphere. This cannot provide a social model for living nor meet the requirements of the BCP Central Committee for a harmonious housing environment!

IN THE HOUSING DISTRICTS, PARTICULARLY IN THE NEW ONES, THE DEVELOPMENT OF SITES IS NOT IN ACCORDANCE EITHER WITH THE TOWN-PLANNING PROVISIONS OR WITH THE NORMATIVES FOR PROVISION OF INTEGRATED SOCIAL SERVICES AND LANDSCAPING. Overall, the integrated urban planning of the capital is lagging alarmingly. At over 150 building sites where apartment blocks have been handed over, vertical layouts and provision of trees and shrubs, sidewalks, streets, children's playgrounds, parking spaces, and so on have not been completed. Many serious problems are arising with the water supply, sewage services, central-heating, and other systems, which in the greater part of the city are completely obsolete and do not correspond to contemporary technical and technological requirements.

THE TOWN PLANNING DEVELOPMENTS ARE OUTDATED AND INCOMPLETE. For years and years the means provided under the plan for town planning have not been utilized. The standard of maintenance of cleanliness in the capital is also extremely unsatisfactory.

Problems relating to THE MAINTENANCE, RECONSTRUCTION, AND MODERNIZATION OF THE BUILDING STOCK have not been resolved either. The increase of the city's population past the million mark has led to problems of a fundamentally new nature, which directly related to the construction of the technical infrastructure. In individual districts there is a shortage of water. The construction of underground traffic stations in the new housing developments and especially in the city center is being delayed. The state of the medium-voltage overhead electricity supply network in the city's outer suburbs is unsatisfactory.

The possibilities of THE BASIC HEAT SUPPLY SOURCES ARE EXHAUSTED. The consumer loadings connected to them exceed their capacities by up to 40 percent. There is a severe imbalance between the thermal power requirements and the possibilities to meet the needs, due to which the connection of new customers has been halted in certain districts with centralized heat supplies. The construction of the basic capacities for centralized heat supply in the capital is lagging behind, there is a real danger that serious social consequences will be created.

THE MAIN REASON FOR THE UNSATISFACTORY STATE OF THE DEVELOPMENT AND CONSTRUCTION OF THE CAPITAL IS SUBSTANTIAL WEAKNESSES AND SHORTCOMINGS IN THE INVESTMENT POLICY AND IN THE ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION OF THE INVESTMENT PROCESS. This process has special features which are strictly specific to Sofia as a capital, and failure to conform to these features is giving rise to further difficulties and problems. The absence of uniformity in carrying out the investment process and the large numbers of investors, project designers, and builders creates additional difficulties in the coordination of investment. Individual government departments and organizations are carrying out construction in the Sofia area, but ARE FAILING TO CONSTRUCT THE RELEVANT SECTION OF THE CITY INFRASTRUCTURE FOR THIS CONSTRUCTION.

The successful solving of these problems strongly requires A CHANGE IN APPROACH AND A DECISIVE REORGANIZATION OF INVESTMENT POLICY.

To achieve the integrated and harmonious development of the city it is essential to create complete uniformity in the conduct of the investment process. The Sofia City People's Council and the district people's councils must decisively increase their rights and responsibilities in the coordination and administration of the investment process. The normative documents for capital construction must be brought into accordance with the postulate of the single uniform investor and the integrated development of the territory of Sofia.

SO THIS IS THE SITUATION. THIS IS AN INTOLERABLE SITUATION. It was necessary to make certain cadre changes with a view to strengthening the city's party and state leadership. Anastasiy Donchev, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee, has

been elected first secretary of the Sofia City BCP Committee. He is from the party's young leading cadres. If we take his biography, it is indeed a brief one, as for any young man. After completing higher education he became an engineer-technologist in production, worked actively in the Komsomol, and in 1974 was elected secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee. Later, in Razgrad he became chairman of the okrug people's council, and from 1980 was first secretary of the Razgrad Okrug BCP Committee. Anastasiy Donchev stands out for the dynamism which he puts into every undertaking, his intense interest in the new, and his skill in creating an organization for its establishment in practice. He is one of the promising young figures and, relying on the collective, can be a worthy leader of the Sofia City BCP Organization.

What can be said about the person who was first secretary hitherto?

Georgi Georgiev was not promoted accidentally to the post of first secretary. He had been systematically prepared for this post. As known, he had consecutively worked as chairman of the Lenin District People's Council and first secretary of the Dimitrov District BCP Committee in Sofia. In 1981 he was elected second secretary of the okrug party committee in such a big organization as Varna. The post of second secretary does not exist in the party committees, and in Varna this status was especially created in his case. Comrade Georgi Georgiev successfully coped with his new obligations and helped to strengthen the party work in the okrug. For a while he also worked as first secretary of the Stara Zagora Okrug BCP Committee.

It just so happened that after arriving in Sofia, within a short period of time, he underwent surgery four times. While this circumstance does not clear him of guilt, it had to affect his work. We value his merits, and the Central Committee is sending him to another responsible post.

This of course does not diminish his responsibility for the state Sofia is in. I mean weaknesses which do not exist elsewhere, of responsibility for which nobody can release him.

IT WOULD BE WRONG TO BLAME THE LEADERSHIP UP TO THIS TIME FOR EVERYTHING. THIS IS BEYOND ANY DOUBT BECAUSE WE DEAL HERE WITH NEGATIVE PROCESSES AND A SITUATION WHICH HAVE DEVELOPED FOR MANY YEARS. Nevertheless, it is true that with their practical actions the Sofia city BCP Committee and the Sofia People's Council have penetrated the essence of these processes too slowly and indecisively and have not perceived the fundamental causes which have determined these processes. Sporadic measures and partial improvements in the concrete situation are sufficient only as an argument to placate the consciences of some leaders. Is this sufficient for looking peacefully from the side while important problems are not being solved on a long-term comprehensive basis and while these problems grow and torment the life of Sofia's population?

Lack of possibilities cannot be blamed as the reason for this situation. I would like to point out one fact only. Some 7,120,000,000 leva have been invested in Sofia's territory during the last 5-year plan period. This amount represents 20 percent of the country's investments for the Eighth 5-Year Plan period. A significant part of this amount has been invested in developing the city's economy. The question is how to direct these investments so that they solve and do not merely scratch the ripe problems.

Our capital is beautiful. Many heroic acts ornament its citizens and its image of a socialist city. It is not the citizens who are responsible for the failures of which we speak today. The vicious circles in the capital city's life, if we can use the figurative expression of the BCP Central Committee January plenum, are the work of the devil. They are the result of lack of interest and irresponsibility on the

part of many central departments toward their duties, the result of their own decisions and of the established practice of adopting one decision after another without anybody caring how these decisions are being implemented. They are the result of indecisiveness, inconsistency, and a depraved style of work characteristic of many units of the city leadership.

More than 2 years ago, at the initiative of Comrade Todor Zhivkov, a joint meeting of the Executive Committee of the Sofia People's Council and the Council of Ministers took place, in an attempt to solve the unsolved problems and adopt active measures. The well-known decree no. 49 was also adopted. Yes, there is a decree, but unfortunately there are no results. Nothing envisaged in this decree was implemented. One asks why the Council of Ministers and Sofia City People's Council did not implement their own decrees? Nobody, and the party and state leadership less than anybody else, can be excused or has the right to be excused by departmental bureaucracy and inertia.

It is precisely from such a position that the level of the work of the city and district party committees must be evaluated and elevated. The report points out tasks which have not been fulfilled and many examples of unutilized possibilities. Leading organs and cadres stand behind all this. They are not anonymous, but have titles and names, and in the main they enjoy our confidence, one expects things from them, one relies on them. How are we to work further? We need a new climate in which responsibility is not only assumed but also carried out. The initiative of the city committee must always match the level of the tasks, it must be decisively implacable toward every delay and every omission, and form a situation in which everybody will ensure the necessary transformations at his place of work.

Now in many cases the behavior of the city party and state leadership is being dictated not by the line which had been worked out, but by TEMPORARY MEASURES, WHICH IN THE BEST CASE TAKE THE EDGE OFF THE PROBLEMS BUT DO NOT SOLVE THEM.

It would be unjust to say that the city leadership does not see the problems and the long-term ways of solving them. Its efforts are commendable, especially those in many directions aimed at reconstructing the economy, asserting and consolidating electronics, and so forth.

However, the leadership has been paralyzed by the acuteness of the presented issues, a fact which also takes away the time, powers, and energy of the organs and cadres to carry out many current tasks.

Furthermore, the lack of interest on the part of many departments toward the sharp problems of the capital, has now become equivalent to a justification for the failures. Undoubtedly, there was a lack of interest, but it is unpardonable that this circumstance has formed something of a helplessness syndrome toward the fundamental reasons for the acuteness of the problems. Too often the leading cadres do not control development, but are indeed prisoners of this development's current problems.

THE SOFIA CITY BCP COMMITTEE must decisively increase the responsibility of the organs and cadres. An iron hand is necessary for cutting the Gordian knot, as well as consistently and insistently putting everything and everybody in order. It is necessary to assert an understanding and a high sense of responsibility in the cadres at all levels, so that they understand that when a decision is adopted, it is to be implemented and not endlessly discussed while the reasons for postponing the terms of implementation are being explained.

What are the concrete factors which the work of the city party committee and other party organs lacks?

-- There is no comprehensive CONTROL AND INSPECTION for bringing every piece of work which has been commissioned and every decision which has been adopted to a successful conclusion.

One year ago, at the decision of the Bureau of the BCP City Committee, a building was assigned for developing small-dimensional laser technology. Time has passed since then and no significant step in this direction has been made. Other okrugs and cities are pulling ahead. No party or administrative responsibility has been requested from the persons charged with this task.

-- THE PARTY'S URGENT DEMANDS for asserting an exemplary order, discipline, regulations, and a high organization everywhere and in everything have not been asserted sufficiently in the front line. Strict but just responsibility is not being sought. One simply shows liberalism. The city's mass transportation is one of Sofia's most acute problems. Naturally, there are many problems in this area, such as an obsolete material-technical basis and a turnover which in 1985 alone amounted to 3,500 people leaving their jobs and 3,000 new employees replacing them. However, there has been no initiative on the part of the BCP city and district committees to profoundly analyze the state and reasons for the failures in the city's transportation and to reach practical party and administrative conclusions about the cadres who have been entrusted with and are responsible for solving the situation.

-- THE GREAT PAPER STREAM which sometimes covers the people and the cadres like an avalanche is characteristic of the various levels in the system of the city party organization. One writes about secretarial operational meetings, bureau meetings, and meetings of the staffs, commissions, subcommissions, as well as about systems and subsystems. The meetings and conferences are numerous. Sometimes individual economic and political figures go from a meeting to a conference and vice versa. They are left with very little time for direct work in the plants, enterprises, and organizations.

There are serious shortcomings in the work of the SOFIA PEOPLE'S COUNCIL and its subdepartments. The excessive concentration of prerogatives in its activity exonerates to a large degree the other state structures on the territory of the capital from responsibility for the effective administration of the socioeconomic processes and the many-sided life of the capital. The rights of the district people's councils have been limited. There is an increase in the adoption of many large-scope programs and concepts for developing the city. Simultaneously, the activity for practically implementing the decisions which have been adopted is insufficient.

The Sofia City People's Council and its organs are too busy with paperwork, and too many letters are being sent from one department to another instead of adopting effective and quick measures for solving the problems. There exist manifestations of indifference and a formalist approach toward the critical notes and proposals of the working people, who virtually sink in the labyrinth of the bureaucratic apparatus and its numerous departments and units. One gets the impression that successes are being exaggerated while failures are being passed over in silence.

There are serious grounds for increasing the requirements with regard to cadres of the MINISTRIES, ECONOMIC ORGANIZATIONS, AND DEPARTMENTS. The People's Republic of Bulgaria has only one capital, and everybody must feel himself responsible for solving its problems, and this includes the national and the city's state and economic organs and all those who live and work in Sofia.

Now more than ever before it is necessary to perfect the party leadership of Sofia's economic and other activities and reach a highly intensive development in the comprehensive life of the city on the basis of the decisions, criteria, and requirements of the BCP Central Committee February and January plenums.

The main point from which we must start is that the criteria for work and the results of work are of a new quality. These criteria, which are being formed under the influence of the current scientific-technical revolution, are as follows: POLYTECHNIC MATURITY AND MODERN TECHNOLOGICAL THOUGHT, THE ABILITY TO MASTER THE NEW LAW-GOVERNED RULES AND PRODUCE GENERAL SOLUTIONS TO THE PROBLEMS, THE ABILITY TO FIND THE CONCRETE EXPRESSION OF THESE SOLUTIONS IN EVERY SITUATION AND IMPLEMENT DEEP TRANSFORMATIONS, A FAITH IN THE PEOPLE AND THEIR FORCES, A STRUGGLE FOR THE NEW IN ALL ITS ASPECTS, AND A HIGH RESPONSIBILITY FOR EVERY COMMISSIONED ASSIGNMENT. NOT A DILETANTE BUT A HIGHLY PROFESSIONAL APPROACH AT WORK, NOT DEMONSTRATIVE ENTERPRISES BUT CONCRETE DEEDS AND RESULTS, NOT SKILL TO SUM UP THE RESULTS BUT BOLD TRANSFORMATIONS IN ALL SPHERES AND ACTIVITIES OF SOCIETY -- THIS IS WHAT IS BEING REQUIRED FROM ALL CADRES AND PARTY ORGANIZATIONS.

The level at which today's accountability-election conference and the prospective significance of the current tasks which have been assumed show that the Sofia City party organization and its cadres and primary organizations are prepared to adopt and implement the current instructions.

We are convinced that the new city party leadership, with the assistance of the BCP Central Committee and its Politburo, will successfully lead the city party organization, will overcome the serious weaknesses, and will ensure the necessary reconstruction of socioeconomic development in all spheres of life. The future tasks are not easy and light. They require competence, exceptional energy, high organization, responsibility, order, and discipline. The precious qualities of the strongest unit of our party -- the Sofia city party organization -- its cohesion around the Central Committee as its direct support, its loyalty to the great transforming cause of the party of Bulgarian Communists, and its skill at being the bold leader of the working people will be demonstrated in new battles, deeds, and results.

Allow me to express the confidence of the BCP Central Committee Politburo that the communists, Sofia's glorious workers class, the people's intelligentsia, and Sofia's youth will devote all their forces to worthily greeting the 13th BCP Congress and to the further prosperity of our socialist capital.

Thank you for your attention.

FURTHER DEPORTAGE ON CPSL CONGRESS IN BRATISLAVA

Husak Addresses Congress

LD141012 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2030 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Speech "in detail" by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, at the 13 March session of the CPSL Congress in Bratislava -- recorded, in Slovak]

[Text] Allow me first to most cordially greet the congress and its delegates on behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee, on behalf of the delegation which is present at the congress, and on my own behalf, and to wish you a good congress, sensible conclusions, and above all, militant zeal for the implementation of the goals which we will set ourselves both here and shortly in Prague at the congress there. In June we decided to convene the congress. The primary organizations (?have met) in factories, workplaces, districts and regions, and now here at the CPSL Congress. (?This has been) a great mobilization of Communists, party members with the large-scale active involvement of the working people -- and I do not think it is any exaggeration to say with the support of the working people -- to assess our work, to review the situation in which we find ourselves, and the great tasks which await us. Despite all the difficulties and problems which we have encountered, development is positive in the party, in society, and in the economic, social and cultural sense. We can rightly be proud of these results.

What is fundamental, however, is that despite all the criticism -- to which we shall return in due course -- we should not throw out that which is positive, the positive achievements in the development of our state, in the development of our economy, in the building and development of Slovakia, and which have therefore strengthened the trust and pride of our people in the correctness of our socialist path. [Words indistinct] a critical approach to the problems, tasks and difficulties (?as has been specifically mentioned in the report) [words indistinct] we have achieved good results, and we could have achieved even better ones [passage indistinct] lack of order in management, lack of order at workplaces, and lack of order in life [words indistinct]. What is required everywhere is a strengthening of discipline, order. A communist should live and act according to our morality -- this is what emerges from our great discussion -- with a sharp view of shortcomings and especially of [words indistinct]. We are setting for ourselves in the coming 5 of 15 years to the end of the century the accomplishment of difficult tasks.

People want a better life; we must import and export; we must go forward; and this is why, I would say, the minimum for this is a 3 and 1/2 percent growth in the national income. All the meetings of the 1 million or several thousand communists aim toward this in roughly three main areas of the overall development of country -- the development of material, cultural and spiritual life -- the life of our people everywhere. We Communists are responsible for everybody; for the management, remuneration, convincing, winning over of people for these goals, and the achievement of set plans.

With this determination our party throughout the state goes foward toward its 17th congress, in which the past period will be evaluated and which will set out the tasks for the next 5 and the future 15 years, so that the young and others can look forward with peace, calm and a perspective.

We would like to take this opportunity to thank Communists [words indistinct] in Slovakia for the results they have achieved. They are not minor, they are important, and they are the results of creative, often also selfless work. We value this work, we value the fact that Slovakia (?is part of Czechoslovakia, that communists in Slovakia are a firm part of the united party of ours, the CPCZ, that Slovakia is a firm part of united Czechoslovakia. [applause]

I would like to sincerely thank you for your efforts, the awareness of your work. We have all been under the influence of a great international event, the 27th CPSU Congress, and the extensive reaction that the CPSU Congress of course [words indistinct]. It goes far outside the framework of the CPSU as well as the Soviet Union as a state. It touches us, all socialist countries. Socialism is a young social system, the Soviet party, the Soviet state has the greatest experience, it has gone through all the small difficulties, it is forging a path, looking for a path, and now it is extremely important also for our party, for our state, to follow in its footsteps in the new stage, follow it in what has been criticized, in what has been achieved. [words indistinct] which they set themselves for the future. This congress is of great importance for the whole communist and workers movement, and for the national liberation movement of Asia, Africa, South America, for the whole world, the international political orientation; what we call the struggle of the peace movement is of immense importance.

No one has yet come forward with such wide-reaching proposals as the Soviet side, as Comrade Gorbachev in his speeches (?to the party), on how to liquidate [word indistinct] arms, during which [words indistinct] how to stop or prevent war in space and gradually to (?liquidate) all forms of arms. This idea has caught the imagination of large number of people throughout the world. This idea is a great step forward. Opponents say: that it is necessary to liquidate nuclear weapons, no one must wage war on anyone, and so forth, but when it comes to concrete acts, stopping explosions, stopping research, and so on, they use every possible means to sidestep or dodge the issues.

The 27th CPSU Congress was a form of scientific reply to new phenomena in the world, hope for the (?future). The 27th congress gave a guideline for the behavior of communists in this stage, above all to Soviet Communists. No one is forcing this on us, but we see ourselves which of these are for us sensible and rational -- that is the great majority of them -- and when we think about our work before our congresses -- and it is necessary to think about them a lot -- because we see where in many places there is a lack of quality work or elsewhere there is a stereotype approach [words indistinct] and why worry ourselves, why do it differently, and so on. (?Up to now things went fine) and I will just do the same thing as yesterday, the day before yesterday, and so forth.

But his great thinking about our own and the world situation before our congress is important, is a method which we must learn. This thought is slowly emerging in our party gatherings, but it is emerging slowly. That science and technology is the main drive of the development of the economy of tomorrow is emerging slowly. So now we are learning this and we are coming to agree that this is wise. Now we must learn to do it.

The Communist Party must be the driving force behind all progress. As it was in the past so it must be in the future. The Communist Party is not a book title but living people, members, officials, both of the lower and higher ranks ad the like. This is therefore an enormously exacting that task for all of us, and these congresses, both the Slovak and the Czechoslovak, must also be an impulse to change the thinking on this issue and the approach to it.

I was very interested in the question concerning socialist democracy discussed at the CPSU Congress, first in the speech made by Comrade Gorbachev as well as in other speeches, and on the participation of the working man, everyday participation in all things, in production, management, social issues, spiritual life. We really have to deal with this issue, not only before the election but also in connection with our congress. We have to know how we draw people into the process of thinking and deliberation, into the process of ideas and concepts, from production to anything else). This is a very broad area which is very important for us.

The CPCZ has given its full support to the conclusions reached at the 27th CPSU Congress. This is no servility but a rationally arrived at conviction that this a course that is needed, is correct, that has been discussed thoroughly, that has a sense of purpose for us, that gives an answer to the issues of the present time, that is a source of inspiration for us, a lesson. This is how one must approach these documents.

The attitude of the Soviet party, Soviet Communists, to us, to Czechoslovak Communists and Czechoslovakia as a state is also equally friendly and comradely. Our talks with Comrade Gorbachev revealed his frank, friendly and honest attitude to us. They recognize what the Party has done, how it has emerged from that crisis [as heard], how it has strengthened the economy. I hope you will not regard this as a self-praise; they have also displayed an exceptionally friendly attitude to our leadership, both the party and state. They all asked me -- beginning with Comrade Gorbachev, for they know we are to hold a congress -- how we are preparing ourselves for it. We were asked to different places. They asked us to convey their greetings to the Czechoslovak Communists and working people and offered best wishes to the congress and successes in our future work. And so I convey them in this way. [applause]

Generally there is effort for good cooperation in all areas. There is cooperation; it is highly appreciated. (?It must) be even more effective, even more productive from our side, because for us the fact that our Soviet comrades are very willing for this cooperation is a great chance. From this it can be seen how correct is our orientation toward a friendship alliance with the Soviet Union at a time when the world is chaotic, tempestuous, tense. There is certainty and security for the people of Czechoslovakia, for our nation, for our state being firmly linked with such a state, cooperating in the spheres of economy, social affairs, culture and so forth. We must once again emphasize this thought which has been repeated a hundred times, because (?we are taking care of the future of) our people, our state, we are developing programs, and we must lean on some force. We are leaning in the right direction even where our world view is concerned and where the concrete position of Czechoslovakia is concerned. It is necessary everywhere to hold on to this idea, because they [as heard] are making efforts against them, to cloud things, to nurture anti-Sovietism in states, to start many things simply to break us up. We must do the opposite of what our enemy wants.

So comrades, we move forward to the 17th congress, to a turning point in the history of our party and our state, with the battle readiness of the whole party. With this battle readiness we move forward to the congress, and with battle determination also to realize the congress conclusions, which is probably the most important issue, both here and in the CPCZ. [Words indistinct] we are going forward to the congress with realistic optimism, aware of the strengths of our party, our people, our economy, our allies, with high demands on work in every sector, so that after 5 years the Party can show new successes, so that the life of the people is happy, so that we and the world live in peace. [applause]

14 March Proceedings

LD141501 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1130 GMT 14 Mar 86

[Text] The agenda at today's CPSL Congress deliberations contains a discussion on the CPSL Central Committee Report on the fulfillment of the tasks of the 16th CPCZ Congress, and the CPSL Congress resolution and the future tasks of the party in Slovakia, delivered yesterday by Jozef Lenart, first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee.

After the morning break the session was chaired by Elena Litvajova, presidium member of the CPSL Central Committee. Our editor Ladislav Mikus reports:

After the morning break, taken shortly before 1145, Comrade Peter Colotka, presidium member of the CPCZ Central Committee and Slovak premier, was the first to contribute to the discussion. In his speech he proceeded from the report of the CPSL Central Committee Presidium. He expressed agreement with the critical remarks directed toward improving the work of the government and ministries. The growth of the national income by 22-24 percent in the Slovak SR in the next 5-year plan will require a much more intense approach. It will be necessary to get rid of inertia and a routine approach to work, as was emphasized yesterday by Comrade Gustav Husak.

Comrade Colotka said that individual sectors would carry out a thorough analysis, particularly in those enterprises that lag behind, to raise them to a higher standard of management and technical development. The scientific research base must assert itself more efficiently in the process of promoting the direction of scientific-technical advancement. Its current scope of assertion, he said is not in keeping with the current conditions. This is proved by the fact that we are entering the eighth 5-year plan, as the report also said, with unfulfilled tasks. He pointed to the insufficient use of capacities of institutes of higher education and research objects in enterprises. He emphasized the need to concentrate forces: Whole teams and not individuals should work on tasks. He quoted positive examples in the chemical industry. He then spoke about investment projects, construction, agriculture and the tasks of national committees.

Ten delegates spoke in the morning discussion. They noted that good results were achieved at places where personal examples of Communist commitment prevailed in the fulfillment of the tasks. They cited examples of how to tackle various tasks with the principled approach of a Communist. The CPSL Congress deliberation will continue this afternoon.

[Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak at 1100 GMT on 14 March in a brief report on today's proceedings at the CPSL Congress notes: "Milos Jakes, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium; Jindrich Polednik, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; and Peter Colotka, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and Slovak premier addressed today's session."]

Colotka Speech

LD151205 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 14 Mar 86

[Text] The CPSL Congress continued this afternoon in Bratislava with more discussion.

In his speech Comrade Peter Colotka said that the creation of resources for modernization, technical development for implementing progressive structural changes, that is for securing intensive development will depend to a considerable extent on an improvement of economic results in the enterprises of the Slovak Socialist Republic. This is why the Government of the Slovak Socialist Republic instructed the sectors, in particular the Ministries of Industry, Construction, Agriculture and Food, to prepare programs of increasing efficiency which are an organic part of the Eighth 5-Year Plan. This demands that individual economic production units and enterprises must make detailed analyses of efficiency of labor and compare their own results with the results of comparable organizations in the whole state. This concerns all organizations. Those who do not have good results must be shown by analysis how to continue to increase economic viability and achieve high parameters in quality. In enterprises which have been long-term loss-makers they must uncover weak points and undertake the adoption of effective measures for overcoming the remaining shortcomings. Surely it is not possible that we should for many years simply register that 30 or 40 or more enterprises show losses, that for example there were 14 of them in the Ministry of Industry, 6 in the Ministry of Construction, 24 in the Ministry of Agriculture and 15 in the economies of national committees.

It is necessary to approach the consolidation programs on the whole economic front with a sense of purpose so that intensification factors can be used more fully. In this connection Comrade Peter Colotka spoke in more detail about some questions of scientific and technical development, investment building, agricultural production, the activity of national committees and improving the quality of management work. He also emphasized the need to strengthen control, particularly internal control. Responsible management workers in particular should be concerned to uncover shortcomings in time and to deal with bad work, low efficiency and breaches of discipline and legal requirements.

Jakes, Polednik Attend

LD151340 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0830 GMT 15 Mar 86

[Ilja Jenca report]

[Excerpts] Saturday is the final day of the proceedings of the CPSL Congress. Half an hour ago the delegates and guests took their places in the Great Hall of the House of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement here in Bratislava, and now they are listening to the debate which is scheduled to end this morning. Also following the debate along with the delegates and guests are the members of the delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee Comrades Milos Jakes and Jindrich Polednik.

This part of the proceedings is chaired by Comrade Viliam Salgovic. Since the beginning of this morning's debate, two people have spoken, that makes a total of 33 altogether in the debate so far, which is testimony to the great interest of those present in sharing their good experience, pointing out shortcomings, trying to identify their causes and finding the best solutions to the complex tasks facing the whole of society in party work, and in economic, public and social life.

Delegates Approve Resolution

LD160735 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1730 GMT 15 Mar 86

[Excerpts] Delegates of the CPSL Congress met today at the final session in the House of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement in Bratislava.

Peter Colotka, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and the CPSL Central Committee, delivered the report of the draft commission. Delegates then unanimously approved the resolution of the CPSL Congress which says, among other things:

The CPSL Congress discussed the CPSL Central Committee on the fulfillment of the 16th CPCZ Congress, resolution, resolutions, from the 1981 CPSL Congress, and the further tasks of the party in Slovakia, which was delivered by Jozef Lenart, first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee.

It heard with exceptional attention the speech delivered by the head of the CPCZ Central Committee delegation, Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the party, his appreciative words and critical comments addressed to Communists and other working people in Slovakia, and the formulation of the basic directions of our social development.

The assessment of the inspiring importance of the 27th CPSU Congress for the theoretical and practical activity of our party, made by Comrade Husak in his address, enriched the deliberation of the CPSL Congress with new ideas, stimuli, and inspiration

The congress states that the political, economic, social, and cultural development of the Slovak Socialist Republic after the 16th CPCZ Congress confirms the correctness of the general line of the construction of an advanced socialist society, and creates good conditions for its successful implementation in the second half of the 1980's, and up to the end of the century.

The CPSL appreciates highly the policy of the CPCZ Central Committee, its Presidium, and the personal contribution of Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee. Thanks to this principled and creative policy, the party approaches the 17th CPCZ Congress with a favorable balance sheet -- strong, ideologically and politically united, and able to act. Under the leadership of the CPCZ Central Committee, we in the Slovak Socialist Republic have achieved significant successes in all spheres of socail life. Economic potential has developed further, social relations have been improved, living standards have risen, and social certainties have been strengthened; the educational and cultural level of the population has risen; the unity of the working class with cooperative peasants and intelligentsia has become stronger; and the moral and political unity of the people has increased. Socialist democracy has developed, and the participation of working people in the management of all spheres of social life has increased. In the framework of the federal state administrative arrangement, and in harmony with Leninist principles of the nationality policy, the process of development and rapprochement among our nations and nationalities has advanced further, and the awareness of Czechoslovak statehood has deepened.

The results of the construction of the advanced socialist society and the entire 65-year-long victorious path of the CPCZ confirm that the guarantee of the successes of the vanguard of hte working class and the people is in the loyalty to the Marxism-Leninism, its creative development and implementation, and the consistent observation of the Leninist principles of party life.

The CPSL Congress appreciates highly the development of initiative of working people in honor of the 17th CPCZ Congress and the 65th anniversary of the foundation of the CPCZ. It voices confidence that Communists in Slovakia, together with other working people will make all the efforts and give all their abilities to its further progress.

The CPSL Congress proceedings were deeply influenced by the 27th CPSU Congress, which is an example of creative development and consistent implementation of Leninism under present conditions. The new edition of the CPSU program is also a lasting source of inspiration and lessons to us. The consistent peace line of the foreign policy of the Soviet Union also fully corresponds to the wishes and interests of our people. We unequivocally support further enterprising proposals for the strengthening of peace in the world, which were delivered from the platform of the 27th CPSU Congress by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev.

The CPSL Congress discussed problems in a professional and critical manner and also pointed out shortcomings that hold back the faster progress of society. The CPSL approaches the 17th CPCZ Congress as an integral part of the CPCZ, ideologically, politically, and organizationally united, with a feeling of high responsibility and readiness to fulfill the tasks ensuing from the program that will be adopted by the forthcoming Congress of Czechoslovak Communists. The CPSL Congress approves:

1. The report of the CPSL Central Committee on the fulfillment of the resolution of the 16th CPCZ Congress, the resolution of the CPSL Congress, of the CPSL and on other tasks in Slovakia that was delivered by Comrade Josef Lenart, first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee.

2. The report on the activity of the CPSL Central Control and Auditing Commission which was delivered by its chairman, Comrade Eugen Turzo.

3. The stance on the Main Guidelines of Economic and Social Development of the CSSR for 1986-90 and the Outlook for the Period up to the Year 2000.

4. The stance on the proposed amendments to the CPCZ Statutes which are being prepared for the 17th CPCZ Congress.

The next part of the resolution of the CPSL Congress emphasizes that in connection with the standpoints of the district, borough, and regional conferences of the CPSL and the city conference of the CPSL in Bratislava, it fully supports the Draft Main Guidelines of Economic and Social Development of the CSSR for 1986-90 and the Outlook for the Period up to the Year 2000. Taking as the point of departure the goals and tasks of the economic and social policy of the CPCZ, it is vital, on the basis of intensification, to make effective use of the territorial, production and human potential of the Slovak Socialist Republic and to increase its share in the development of the unified Czechoslovak economy. Above all it is necessary to develop faster the production areas of the future with high productivity of labor of a demanding scientific and technical nature and export capability. The acceleration of the dynamism of economic growth, increasing the creation of the national income by 23-25 percent with a growth of the social product by 14-15 percent, is the task of the economy of the Slovak Socialist Republic in the Eighth 5-Year Plan. The development of the economy must be secured to a growing extent by means of all-around increase in efficiency and quality of all labor.

In another part the resolution of the CPSL Congress sets out concrete tasks for Communists in the economic, social, cultural, and other areas of society in fulfilling the conclusions and resolutions of the 17th CPCZ Congress.

The congress delegates also approved the stance on the draft amendments to the statutes of the CPCZ and the stance on the Draft Main Guidelines of the Economic and Social Development of Czechoslovakia for the Eighth 5-Year Plan and the Outlook for the Period up to the Year 2000.

The delegates also approved a letter to the CPCZ Central Committee. In it they convey warm comradely greetings to the Central Committee of the CPCZ and particularly to Comrade Gustav Husak. They emphasized that the significant successes that we have achieved in the construction of a developed socialist society are an account of the 65 years of the revolutionary experiences of the party, a result of the building efforts of the Czechoslovak people, the fraternal cooperation of our nations and nationalities. They also stated that these results that have been achieved must be linked with the speeding up of the economic development of our society. In this context they pointed out that increasing the standard of living and strengthening the social securities of the inhabitants will depend on the consistent realization of the strategic line of the CPCZ aimed at all-around intensification, at increasing the efficiency of social production, and the quality of all labor. The aim of the determined efforts of the Communists and all workers of the Slovak Socialist Republic is to increase their share in the fulfillment of this line.

The CPSL Congress delegates went on to point out the fact that our certainties and socialist perspectives are indivisibly linked with further strengthening of unity and perfecting of cooperation with countries of the socialist community, especially with the Soviet Union. A significant source of lessons and inspiration is the 27th CPSL Congress, which brought new significant impulses for all areas of our activity.

They went on to emphasize that with the widest participation of the workers they will contribute responsibly, actively, and creatively to the building of a developed socialist society, to the strengthening of the power and authority of socialist Czechoslovakia in the world, and thus also the whole of the world's socialist community.

Central Committee Reported

AU181427 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 17 Mar 86 p 2

[Boxed list of CPSL Central Committee members, CPSL Central Committee candidate members, and members of the CPSL Central Control and Auditing commission elected on 15 March, the closing day of the CPSL Congress in Bratislava]

[Text] Members of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Slovakia

Abelovicova Anna
Abraham Ladislav
Algayer Jaromir
Bajcura Ivan
Baronova Maria
Bartak Stefan
Biros Branislav
Blanar Michal
Blazej Anton
Bolvansky Pavel
Cirbes Vladimir
Colotka Peter
Cerna Zofia
Ducky Emil
Durica Jozef
Durkovic Herbert
Fabry Stefan
Ferencei Stefan
Ferenczy Oto
Gaal Alexander
Gonko Ivan
Gregor Jan
Grmanova Alzbeta
Hanus Julius
Herzkova Jolana
Hlinicky Jaroslav
Horvath Ondrej
Hrebik Jozef
Hrivnak Pavel
Hruskovic Miloslav
Buba Mikulas
Ides Viliam
Janak Ignac
Janik Jan
Jurik Rudolf
Kanatova Alzbeta
Kansky Jaroslav
Karlovsky Frantisek
Kiss Jozef
Klc Jan
Klinko Attila
Klobusiakova Zelmira
Kodaj Samuel
Konik Imrich
Kopecka Emilia
Kopernicky Ivan
Kovac Gejza
Kovacik Jozef
Lazar Jan
Lazar Stefan
Lenart Jozef
Lippaj Ludovit
Litvajova Elena
Magal Jan
Matejka Jozef
Mekyna Frantisek
Micuda Jan
Mikulcova Maria
Minac Vladimir
Miseje Frantisek
Nagy Kazimirz
Netik Rudolf
Oklepkova Emilia
Otajovic Gustav
Pezlar Ludovit
Pirac Jan
Pirosik Vladimir
Plevza Viliam
Prekop Zoltan
Pruzinec Milan
Remetova Zuzana
Sedlak Emil
Schuster Rudolf
Sklenar Ladislav
Slanina Frantisek
Slovik Alojz
Solovic Jan
Surmikova Maria
Szabo Alexander
Salgovic Viliam
Sismis Dusan
Skeren Dusan
Slapka Gejza
Sulak Jan
Ticha Ruzena
Travnicek Bohus
Trnavska Julia
Trvala Vladimir
Ujvari Eugen
Urban Jan
Vacok Vaclav
Valek Miroslav
Vanco Rudolf
Zachar Jozef
Zliechovska Katarina

Candidate Members of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Slovakia

Antonik Jozef
Bachar Stefan
Bobok Jozef
Buda Jan
Dudas Koloman
Fabian Albert
Fucikova Alzbeta
Futej Daniel
Gesvantner Frantisek
Gula Imrich
Hadusovska Maria
Huba Miloslav
Chudy Bohumil
Juhasz Stefan
Kacejova Beata
Koys Pavel
Kovalcik Sebastian
Kubascik Lubomir
Miklanek Dusan
Nagyova Zofia
Paprcka Peter
Pavolkova Anna
Plesnik Jan
Sadovsky Ladislav
Selecky Jan
Schurmann Ivan
Szirovecz Gejza
Sevc Jozef
Skoda Jan
Spirko Martin
Spunta Michal
Storova Bozena
Svantner Vojtech
Vajas Elemir
Vasilova Maria
Zan Jan

Members of the Central Control and Auditing Commission of the Communist Party of Slovakia

Blasko Stefan
Cillag Jozef
Gorusa Milan
Havlin Bohuslav
Hogyova Eva
Hruzik Stefan
Huna Jozef
Chudik Eduard
Jorik Stefan
Klongova Bozena
Kolumber Frantisek
Korda Stefan
Koteles Jan
Kratochvil Vojtech
Kriak Vladimir
Krocsany Dezider
Kuklisova Anna
Lacko Jan
Litvaj Ivan
Lustiak Jaroslav
Mazensky Frantisek
Murzic Anton
Naplava Antonin
Pjescak Jan
Polak Ludovit
Rehak Andrej
Remenova Maria
Spoustova Bozena
Subik Pavel
Tomas Pavel
Tonko Pavel
Trnka Peter
Turzo Eugen

Lenart's Closing Speech

LD161011 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1730 GMT 15 Mar 86

[Report citing "substantial parts" of the closing speech delivered at the CPSL Congress by Jozef Lenart, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member, CPSL Central Committee first Secretary; portions within quotation marks are recorded]

[Text] [Lenart] "Comrades. Our congress is concluding its work. We can say it has evaluated with a high degree of responsibility, in the spirit of exactingness, frankness, and with tenacity of purpose, and one also can say in a forward looking manner, the results achieved and examine the tasks for the period ahead. The congress has appreciated the marked progress achieved in Slovakia in the period of building advanced socialism and particularly during the preceding 5-year plan in all areas of life. At issue in our view is a remarkable advancement, which is the result of the people's creative work inspired by the CPCZ's Leninist policy, the work of fraternal cooperation between our nations and ethnic minorities; it is a contribution of Slovakia's working people to socialist Czechoslovakia's advancement a contribution with which we are approaching the 17th CPCZ Congress.

"We are doing this with the deep conviction that as Slovakia's share in the creation of national income grows and multiplies, so does our responsibility in the achievement of state-wide increase in the political, economic, and social sense. The source of this upsurge is our common state, united Czechoslovak economy, which grows in strength with Slovakia's development, with both of our republics' development.

"We highly respect the words with which the CPCZ Central Committee delegation and Comrade Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and Republic president, personally, appreciated our people's work when he thanked Communists and all working people for the results achieved, when he stressed that Communists in Slovakia form a firm link in the united CPCZ, that Slovakia is a firm part of the united socialist Czechoslovakia. These words also give us enormous encouragement. They are the words of a great political and moral obligation for all Communists, for all citizens of the Slovak SR.

"Our congress by the report submitted at the CPSL Central Committee, by the debate, and by the documents adopted has fully identified itself with the line toward accelerating Czechoslovakia's socioeconomic development formulated at the 15th CPCZ Central Committee session, which found its expression in the draft of the Main Guidelines of Social and Economic Development.

Our active attitude, our responsibility for the Czechoslovak economy's new upsurge, our revolutionary approach to both contemporary and future tasks is expressed in the fact that within the framework of the national income's state-wide growth of between 18 and 19 percent in the final year of the 5-year plan, we must achieve a growth of between 23 and 25 percent in Slovakia.

"Comrades, I would only again like to stress at the close of our deliberation that at issue are exceptionally demanding and mobilizing tasks which have not yet faced in the period of building socialism in Slovakia and which we have not yet tackled. After all, we must realize that the national income is to increase three times faster than production input, something which requires an unprecedented progress in the maximization of energy, raw, and industrial materials and above all a creative application of our people's work.

"We can ask ourselves: Wouldn't more moderate rates and slower dynamism suffice? Perhaps it would be possible. But then we would not be able to set such aims in the growth and improvement of the quality of the living standards before ourselves. We would not be able to modernize the material and technological bases as we envisage. And, let us note what demands also have been raised at our congress. They undoubtedly were justifiable voices [demanding] an expansion in housing construction, a faster modernization of factories and scientific institutes, an increase in pensions, and the placement of more funds in the health service, education, and the like."

"Satisfying these and other growing needs requires considerable means which only can be gained by a higher creation of resources and by a growth of the national income. We simultaneously must take the international point of view into account; specifically, safeguarding our homeland's sovereignty. Let us raise another question: Can we arrive at this higher creation of resources in an extensive way? We cannot, comrades. We know that this path is closed to us. When we want to carry out workers' policy, one expressing the interests of working people, patriotic and internationalist policy, we have no other alternative, no other choice than to follow the path of intensification."

[Announcer] Comrade Lenart then stressed the role of the expeditious implementation of scientific and technological results and the need to increase the quality in the broadest sense. He simultaneously said that the committed, active, and creative man, citizen-master who truly acts in a socialist manner, producting goods of a higher quality with high profitability is a decisive factor in the struggle for the new progress. He went on to say:

[Lenart] "To master these tasks, it is required -- as was clearly noted at our congress -- that we become more demanding toward ourselves, more criticial toward all, regarding the managerial structure, that we will resolutely rid ourselves of burdens, and those very harmful habits of extensive approach in thinking, attitudes, and results which still remain from the industrialization stage. This also is true with regard to the trend toward average performance in production, services, education, training, and elsewhere. We must embark upon the path of those qualities which correspond to the time and which enable us to obtain a honorable place for Czechoslovakia in world competition. This is a patriotic and internationalist duty of socialist Slovakia's working people".

[Announcer] In the further part of his speech, Comrade Lenart said that the congress highly stressed the role and the mission of cadres to whom the party has entrusted the responsibility for the organization and leadership of teams. It requires more initiative from them and puts high demands on them. Then he said:

[Lenart] "To this entire work which is ahead of us, which we face, the congress of Soviet communists, the proceedings, and results of which were brought exceptionally graphically close to us by Comrade Husak are a great help and lesson. We pledge we will creatively master the results of the congress and that will use them as an instrument for solving problems. We fully identify ourselves with and fully support the Congress' international orientation, its program of atomic disarmament, and sincerely welcome its latest declaration on the question of banning nuclear explosions. [applause]

"Our deliberations were followed with exceptional interest by Communists and the broad public of Slovakia. They expressed their ideas, attitudes, and feelings in many letters, telegrams, in extra shifts, reports on the fulfillment and adoption of new pledges. We highly value this trust and support of our workers, peasants, representatives of the intelligentsia, our youth, and consider it a great obligation.

"Comrades, we express sincere thanks to all comrades who participated in the preparation of the congress materials and contributed to the good organization of its proceedings. Thanks and appreciation are due to mass information and propaganda media workers and artists who prepared a valuable program and exhibitions for the Congress participants. Comrades, allow me to thank the CPCZ Central Committee delegation for participating in our congress in a comradely and sincere way, and in particular on behalf of the whole congress we thank Comrade Husak, CPCZ Central Committee General Secretary for his stimulating, substantial speech, for his words of appreciation and encouragement. [applause] We also thank Comrade Jakes and Comrade Polednik for their advice and active participation." [applause]

"We ask the delegation members, on behalf of the congress, on behalf of Communists and all workers of Slovakia, to deliver our comradely greetings, our assurance to the CPCZ Central Committee, Communists and all the people of the Czech Socialist Republic that we will give all our strength to fulfill the tasks set out by the 17th CPCZ Congress. [applause]

"Comrades, the 65th anniversary of our Communist Party's birth inspires us to make an appeal, to be determined; therefore let us give all our strength for the successfull fulfillment of the 17th congress program, for speeding up our country's social and economic development. [applause] By our work, the example of communists, let us show our loyalty to the legacy of the revolutionaries, those who founded the party, bolshevized it, who steeled it in the struggle against capitalism and fascism, in concentration camps, on uprising fronts, and in building a new life. We pledge to continue to develop their legacy in the unity of our people, our nations, and nationalities. [applause]

"Our Communist Party, born from Lenin's appeal, once again draws strength today from the Leninist call of the 27th CPSU Congress. Inspired by this we will jointly solve problems and strengthen the unity of our communist parties, the fraternal ties of the people of our countries with the Soviet Union. [applause]

"When we celebrated the 40th anniversary of our liberation, we once again became aware that it is thanks to the Soviet Union's foreign policy and the world's peaceful forces that we were able to live through this time in peace. We Communists in Slovakia pledge that together with our people we will not spare our strength and will make every effort by our work to ensure that Soviet nuclear disarmament proposals are implemented, so that peace will be victorious as humanity's only alternative in this epoch. [applause]

"Esteemed delegates, comrades, I wish you much success in fulfilling the resolution of our congress, the resolution which we adopted, and good health, personal happiness and much strength to you all." [applause and chanting]

FRG PAPER REPORTS GO-SLOW STRIKES IN PLANTS

DW191125 Bonn DIE WELT in German 19 Mar 86 p 1

[Werner Kahl article: "Go-Slow strikes in 'GDR' plants"]

[Excerpt] Bonn -- Grave shortcomings in food and high-quality consumer goods have led to protests from the people in several "GDR" regions. According to reports from central Germany, which are available to the respective West German authorities, go-slow strikes have been, therefore, staged in several plants.

As in the past years, long rows of customers have lined up again in front of "GDR" shops. Housewives especially have left some steam off there. In some communities the people accused the functionaries by saying that supply of the pupulace was even worse this spring than in the early seventies.

In order to dismantle irritation about the failure of socialist planned economy, the "GDR" leadership obviously steps up the establishment of further intershops. In these shops the people can buy goods from DM that are not offered in the state-run shops. However, the rush to these special shops, that accept only foreign money, was so strong that it promoted a big-style "black" money exchange market. Travelers reported from several "GDR" cities, particularly from Halle, Leipzig, and Dresden that M7 are being paid there for DM1.

CADRE TRAINING AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH ANGOLA

DW200815 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 0600 GMT 19 Mar 86

[Text] The GDR will assist Angola in training cadres for the state apparatus. An agreement covering the period 1986-91 was signed in Luanda. The provisions of the agreement include studies by Angolan citizens at the Potsdam Babelsberg Academy of Political Science and Law.

BRIEFS

SPRING CULTIVATION BEGINS -- Grain sowing has started in the GDR. A total of 516,000 hectares is slated for spring cultivation. Addressing the People's Chamber Committee for Agriculture, Forestry, and Foodstuffs, State Secretary Wilhelm Cesarz announced today that all plan targets for animal husbandry have been fulfilled and partly exceeded to a considerable degree. He reported that it has been possible since 1981 to reduce the fodder input by 9 percent even through the production of slaughter animals, milk, eggs, and wool kept increasing. Young animal husbandry also improved, he said. [Excerpt] [East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 19 Mar 86]

MSZMP CC PLENUM COMMUNIQUE SUMMARIZES ACTIVITIES

LD192200 Budapest MTI in English 2112 GMT 19 Mar 86

["HSWP Central Committee Session -- Communique" -- MTI headline]

[Text] Budapest, March 19 (MTI) -- The Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party held a session March 18, 1986, under the chairmanship of Janos Kadar.

The Central Committee paid tribute to the memory of the outstanding Swedish Social Democratic statesman, Olof Palme, who fell victim to an assassination attempt.

The Central Committee discussed and approved:

-- A report on timely international and foreign policy issues, submitted by Matyas Szuros, secretary of the Central Committee,

-- Proposals related to the party's cadre work, submitted by Karoly Nemeth, deputy general secretary of the party.

I.

The Central Committee reviewed timely international issues, the foreign policy activity of party and state organs.

1. The Central Committee heard the report of the Hungarian party delegation that attended the 27th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, and approved the activity of the delegation. The congress contribution of Janos Kadar faithfully reflected the internationalist solidarity of Hungarian Communists and the Hungarian people building socialism. The 27th Congress of the CPSU was an event of world political importance, which was justly followed by special attention both in Hungary and throughout the world.

The Central Committee considers the domestic policy strategy of the CPSU, which sets the aim of accelerating socio-economic development, to be of great importance both from the point of view of the further development of the Soviet Union and international attraction for socialism. The programme for the intensive development of production, economy, for accelerating scientific and technical progress, the reform of the economic management system, for raising the standard of national welfare, the development of socialist democracy, the socialist self-government of the people, convincingly attests the tremendous resources of the socialist social system. The congress pointed out that in the interest of accelerating development, the unfavourable tendencies apparent in economy, the prejudices against changes have to be firmly overcome, and the initiating and creative spirit of the masses has to be given greater scope.

Our party and people welcome and support the effort of the Soviet Union for improving the world situation, its readiness for international cooperation and negotiations, its concrete initiatives for establishing the peaceful and secure future of humanity. The congress contrasted the sole rational alternative, the enforcement of the universal principle of peaceful coexistence with nuclear catastrophe threatening humanity. In case of the readiness of the United States for agreement, new possibilities for negotiations and agreement can be opened in international relations. All this can promote the cause of disarmament, and lead to establishing the firm and just system of international security.

The Central Committee agrees with the standpoint of Soviet Communists that the fate of peace and social progress today, more than ever before, is closely related to the economic and social development of the socialist world system, and the strengthening of its influence on international relations. This demands the perfection of cooperation between the socialist countries, the more efficient coordination of their interests, the mutual examination and utilization of the experiences of socialist construction. The Central Committee voiced its conviction that the standpoints of the congress will promote the successful solving of new issues arising in the course of building socialist society. Accelerating the development of the Soviet Union has favourable effects on social progress throughout the world.

Indication of great responsibility for the unity of the international communist and workers' movement was reflected by the fact that the congress of Soviet Communists placed emphasis on the elements linking the fraternal parties, on internationalist cohesion. The congress stated that unity is not the same as uniformity, diversity and creative debate, in which no single party can monopolize truth, are natural concomitants of the movement.

The standpoints of the congress once again prove that the Soviet Union is the firm mainstay of every force fighting for peace, social progress, national independence and the free development of peoples.

The Central Committee considers the re-edited programme of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union to be a major document which, applying the theory of Marxism-Leninism in a creative manner, examines the new phenomena of social and economic development, and gives answers to the theoretical and practical questions of building socialism.

There is full identity of views between the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in the evaluation of social development and international relations. The standpoints of the congress can give further impetus to the development of Hungarian-Soviet relations encompassing all walks of life, to further strengthening our friendship.

Our party welcomes the resolutions and efforts of Soviet Communists. Our entire people wish that the peoples of the Soviet Union successfully solve the large-scale tasks set at the 27th congress, achieve further major successes in the building of advanced socialist society.

2. The Hungarian People's Republic, the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party have endeavoured to deepen cooperation with the socialist countries over the past period, too.

The Central Committee highly evaluated the complex programme of the CMEA member states for scientific and technical progress until 2000, that was approved last December. It is the Central Committee's conviction that the consistent implementation of the programme can accelerate the scientific-technical progress of the socialist countries, including Hungary, and promote the intensive development of economy.

The official friendly visit of Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, to the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, and his talks with Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, well served to expand the comprehensively developing, good neighbourly relations between Hungary and Yugoslavia.

3. The working meeting between Janos Kadar, general secretary of the HSWP, and Rudolf Kirchschlager, president of the Republic of Austria, was an outstanding event in the traditionally good Hungarian-Austrian relations that are developing in an exemplary manner. Their talks gave further impetus to the development of settled relations between our countries covering numerous areas of life.

The visit to Hungary of George Shultz, secretary of state of the United States of America, was held in the spirit of peaceful coexistence and the intention of developing reciprocally advantageous relations. The talks contributed to continuing dialogue between our countries, to exploring further possiblities for developing bilateral relations.

The Central Committee termed as useful the consultations held recently by HSWP representatives -- in the spirit of internationalist solidarity -- with communist party leaders in capitalist and developing countries. The participation of HSWP delegations in the congresses of several fraternal parties served well the strengthening of relations and a more profound knowledge of each other's situation and work.

The cause of international peace, security and better understanding was promoted by the discussions of HSWP representatives with socialist and social democratic party leaders.

After reviewing cadre work within the party and marking out actual tasks in the field, the Central Committee stated that over the past few years leaders have been selected, prepared and set to function in a more planned manner, and their political and professional expertise has improved. The vast majority of leaders fulfil their duty with commitment for the cause of socialism, with success and responsibility, and are prepared to meet the growing requirements.

At the same time, the Central Committee pointed out that the cadre political principles are not consistently put into practice, and practical work is late to adapt to the changes in social, economic and cultural life. The enforcement of cadre political principles is most frequently obstructed by subjectivism and personal interdependence. Young people are not integrated to the leadership as rapidly as they should be. In many cases, justified cadre replacements are not carried out in time, and the party, state and public authorities fail to take measures against immodesty, overly self-confidence, lack of criticism and other negative phenomena that can be experienced with a part of leaders.

The Central Committee regards political and moral aptitude, professional expertise and managerial ability as important requirements for the selection and judgement of leaders. They are supposed to be apt to fulfil their functions, to apply and implement party policies autonomously, and to consider the effects of their decisions.

Belittling of workers, suppression of criticism and abuse of power are considered incompatible with a leader's commission. On handing personal affairs, the party bodies should pay the most attention to political and moral aptness and managerial faculties, and consult competent organs when it comes to judge professional expertise, which is to be given more importance than ever before. In keeping with the tried and tested policy of alliance, every post other than party function can also be filled by non-party people. A party member or not, the fittest candidate is to be supported in any event.

The communique points out that the principle of stable leadership and the reasonable, continuous replacement of cadres should be enforced more consistently, and justified substitutions carried out without delay. Leaders are to retain their posts as long as they live up to their tasks and have the confidence of their electors and the collective under their management. It is a social demand that leadership be refreshed in all fields of life. Members of different age-groups should cooperate in management work, combining the life experience of the elderly with the higher sensitivity and dynamism of the young. It is important that gifted young people be given a task and feel they are trusted. A larger number of talented young people and women are to be elected to posts of leadership.

The Central Committee approved the adoption of the practice that a certain group of political and public leaders are authorized to fill the same post for a limited period of time, unless the Central Committee decides otherwise.

The main source of cadre replacement is the wide circle of university and college graduates with adequate practical experience. Measures should be taken to help gifted workers and cooperative peasants to leading posts commensurate to their ability, and promote the further training of young skilled workers to become leaders.

Unlike before, the work and conduct of leaders have to be evaluated continuously, and summarization is to be adjusted to the election cycles, or the expiry date of the appointment for a definite time. The basis for the judgement of leaders should be the performance of their company, cooperative or institute, as well as their personal work and conduct. Expedient work should be recognised, and errors exposed and corrected in time.

All leaders are to be given training or extension training which is required for executing their tasks on a high level. The majority of leading positions are to be filled through competition or election, and appointments and commissions for a definite period of time should increase in number.

The Central Committee is to set up a cadre political committee from among its own ranks with the function to follow cadre work and the enforcement of cadre political principles, and to submit proposals to leading party organs.

The Central Committee requested the government and public authorities to define their own tasks according to the resolution.

COMMENTS ON RESULTS OF SHEVARDNADZE VISIT

LD191318 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 19 Mar 86

[Text] Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze has ended his official visit of friendship to Poland. The results of this visit are given in the adopted joint Polish-Soviet communique, which is published by today's press. Zdzislaw Stankiewicz comments:

This was a very important visit, with great political significance. In Moscow, even before the visit began, the significance of the fact that this was to be the first international visit immediately following the 27th CPSU Congress and that it would take place in an atmosphere of friendship and fraternal feeling which was so strongly confirmed during the Polish delegation's participation in the debates of the 27th congress, was being stressed.

And that is precisely what happened. The talks which ended yesterday proved yet again that Polish-Soviet relations are developing on an upward line in all areas; and the cooperation of the two countries is taking on a new character as far as its quality is concerned.

In Warsaw these words have rung out again: Strengthening the alliance and the friendship between Poland and the Soviet Union is being treated as the cornerstone of Polish foreign policy, as a long-term strategic goal guaranteeing the successful development and security of Poland as well as a position and a role in the socialist community and in the world.

COUNCIL OF STATE DISCUSSES SOCIAL INITIATIVES

LD192348 Warsaw PAP in English 2154 GMT 19 Mar 86

[Text] Warsaw, March 19 -- The Council of State, with the participation of social representative bodies, held a meeting here today with chairmen of the voivodship people's councils and the voivodship committees for voluntary commitments to broadly discuss civic initiatives and the role of people's councils in stimulating, coordinating and supporting the initiatives.

The meeting was also attended by representatives of the government and social organizations. The opening address was delivered by president of the Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski.

The next to speak was vice-president of the Council of State and chairman of the National Committee for Voluntary Commitments Tadeusz Szelachowski. "Since 1983 we have been noting a clearly higher rate of social commitment," he said. "According to preliminary data, the worth of (voluntary) commitments accomplished last year totalled 38 billion zlotys, hence 2.5 times more from 1982. In the same time, the worth of social contribution more than doubled from over 8 billion to nearly 19 billion zlotyx. Further development of voluntary work is envisaged to reach the level of 51 billion zlotys this year."

Stanislaw Bogdanowicz, deputy chairman ofthe National Committee of the National Action for Schools, said that the proejct was now a movement of a constructive protest on the part of citizens in the face of the inadequate material base of the educational system. So far, over 6,000 committees were set up within the action, most of them carryingout investment activities.

Vice-chairman of the National Committee of the National Fund for Health Protection (FNOZ) Ludwik Ochocki said that as a result of social activities 1,500 health service centres were built or refurbished. Jerzy Breitkopf, the head of the Council of State Chancellery and the chairman of jury of the "economic management champion" competition was one of the oldest social initiatives in Poland, attended each year by nearly 1,600 towns and provinces. Summing up the discussion, vice-president of the Council of State Kazimierz Barcikowski recommended that the people's councils, self-governments and PRON links should pay particular attention to those voluntary commitments that referred to pre-election programmes.

POLITBURO ASSESSES ECONOMIC SITUATION, TASKS

LD200934 Warsaw PAP in English 2315 GMT 19 Mar 86

[Text] Warsaw, March 19 -- THE PUWP CC Political Bureau assessed yesterday Poland's economic situation, the implementation of the tasks of the national socio-economic plan for the years 1983-85, and the proposals for the implementation of the central annual plan for this year.

The meeting stressed that despite difficult conditions, the indexes envisaged for the years 1983-85 had been accomplished, and, in some cases, exceeded. The national income produced went up over the recent three years by 15.3 percent, against the 10.1-11.7 percent increase envisaged in the plan which made it possible to achieve a 13-percent growth in consumption. These tendencies should be strengthened.

Alongside the predominant positive phenomena, there also exist negative ones. The growth in pays exceeds that in production. Production costs are sometimes going up on no grounds, hence the unfavourable relations determining the money-market balance. The austerity processes in the economy are developing slower than expected.

The Political Burearu stressed the necessity for active and consistent actions meant to consolidate the tendencies of economic growth. The negative phenomena must be decisively and efficiently eliminated.

What is particularly important is the necessity to fully implement the tasks ensuing from the resolution of the 23th PUWP CCplenum, improved effectiveness of economic management in particular, for this is what mainly determines the implementation of socio-economic goals, and especially improvement in living standards.

Party authorities and organizations, respective government bodies, enterprise managements, should control the implementation of tasks in this sphere, take necessary economic, political- educational, and penal measures, in order to create -- in the year of the 10th PUWP Congress -- Favourable conditions for the start of the realization of economic tasks for the present five-year period.

The Political Bureau got acquainted with a report on working conditions and social situation in enterprises. The social climate in work establishments is remaining under more harmonious influence of cooperation between the director and the enterprise administration on the one hand and trade union organizations and workers' self-management bodies on the other. Party organizations should set the right direction and contribute to tightening such cooperation through joint resolution of production, economic, and social problems. The Political Bureau stressed the necessity to actively use all solutions and means helping improve living conditions.

Party authorities and organizations were put under an obligation to consistently analyze the social and economic situation in work establishments, and to undertake necessary actions with an eye to improvement in this sphere. The Political Bureau will shortly examine social and living problems which are particularly important for people's living conditions, the system of welfare, health protection, the issues of housing construction, and services. It will also deal with problems of waste, negligence, mismanagement, low discipline of work.

The Political Bureau got acquainted with the process of examination and implementation of opinions and suggestions submitted during the 1985 parliamentary campaign. A significant portion of the suggestions have been already put into life, while definite procedures and dates of realization have been determined as far as the others are concerned. Suggestions requiring long-term actions and impossible to implement within the current Sejm term, should be examined as part of the planning work meant to outline prospects for Poland's socio-economic development till the year 2000.

The Political Bureau adopted a plan of the implementation of the 24th PUWP CC Plenum's resolution on "Guidelines for Improvement and Development of Education". The adopted plan covers tasks ensuing from the basic documents of the plenum, the discussion, and the final address by the PUWP CC first secretary.

TRADE WITH SFRY REVIEWED PRIOR TO ZARKOVIC VISIT

LD192326 Warsaw PAP in English 2105 GMT 19 Mar 86

[By PAP Correspondent Zbigniew Falecki]

[Text] Belgrade, March 19 -- The upcoming visit to Poland by President of the Presidium of the LCY (League of Communists of Yugoslavia) Vidoje Zarkovic provides an occasion to emphasize that good political relations between Poland and Yugoslavia have a favourable influence on the state and development of economic cooperation and trade exchange between the two countries.

Trade exchange between 1981-1985 totalled 3 billion 150 million dollars. Each of the two countries ranks sixth in foreign trade of the other.

Last year, Yugoslavia sold to Poland 4.1 per cent of its exports (in 1982 - 2.25), a magnitude similar to Yugoslavia's exports to the U.S. In 1985, the country purchased 3.5 per cent of Polish sales abroad. At the end of the 1970's the share did not exceed 2 per cent.

Polish-Yugoslav trade exchange covers a large scope of goods, it comprises both machines and equipment, raw materials and food products. The sides tend to sign long-term cooperation and specialized agreements.

At present there are 37 such contracts which should bring the total of 1.3 billion dollars of turnover in the current five years of 1986-1990 while the value of all envisaged trade is to reach 5 billion dollars.

Poland and Yugoslavia most closely cooperate in automotive industry. Over the last five years, trade exchange in the field reached one billion dollars.

COMMENTARY ON CADRE POLICY SHORTCOMINGS

AU180847 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 13 Mar 86 p 3

[Anna Pawlowska article: "Cadres Decide About Everything But Who Decides About Cadres"]

[Excerpts] It was no accident that the so-called nomenclature became the target of so much anger and so many protests in August and September of 1980. Of course, there is a measure of truth in the claims of those who saw this as a deliberate political attack against cadres encouraged by the opposition. But they are not completely right. There was also another aspect to the truth: the cliquishness and favoritism which propelled the famous "personnel carousel"; the immunity from punishment enjoyed by those who "had arrangements"; and what, to put it nicely, can be called "deriving unjustified benefits from one's position".

This type of cadre policy was subjected to the harshest criticism at the Ninth PZPR Congress, which saw it as being the real source of the heavy shadow of moral reproof weighing on the party.

Point 33 of the new statute contains two principles: the separation of leadership positions in party organs from those in the state and economic administration, and the duty to obtain the opinion of primary party organizations when recommending party members for leadership positions of any kind. The second principle in particular was regarded as a barrier against the remergence of cliquishness. The congress also recommended drawing up clear and open norms of cadre management.

The unhealthy state of cadre policy was felt very painfully in the party as is evidenced by the views circulating before the ninth congress which called on the party to have no say in state an economic personnel decisions.

And here once again it is not hard to agree with the view that these opinions were inspired by antisocialist standpoints but there is little doubt that the majority of these voices flowed from the purest of motives, and from the inability to believe in the possibility of forever erasing degenerate elements in cadre activities. However, these calls revealed a widespread ignorance of the fact that cadre policy -- although it might present difficulties and be exposed to particular moral dangers -- is an essential element of the party's leading role. And what is more, the more this role is exercised with respect for democracy, the greater the role performed by cadre policy.

After all, it is through the cadre prism, on the basis of cadres competence, honesty, and personal modesty, that society judges the party to a large degree. Every so-called ordinary person comes into contact with representatives of the leadership cadres -- if only in the person of the commune chairman, the president of the cooperative, the head of a factory department or the director of a school. And all of them jointly create a picture of the party, its demands, and its preferences, -- a picture that is good or bad, one that is deserving of respect or of condemnation. Certain people say that "you can't x-ray" someone. A cadre policy that is conducted openly also means obtaining the opinions of those who know a candidate -- his work comrades, including those who are not party members; the opinions of subordinates as well as superiors; the social activists in his community.

But today one hears other views and postulates being voiced in the party aktiv and party apparat, ones that are dictated by a belated nostalgia for the times when all posts were held by "our people", which made it possible to realize all one's own concepts of governing with ease.

"At one time we held cadres in the palms of our hands" -- I recently noted this nostalgic sentence at a meeting of otherwise serious party activists. For a change it reflected the most vulgar understanding of the leading role of the party, one that is particularly remote from tactful methods of operation and I out of step with the entire ninth congress line.

"The Main Principles of PZPR Cadre Policy", approved a the 13th Central Committee Plenum held in November 1983, has become the codified form of the main principles of cadre policy in accordance with the spirit of socialist renewal. The main thought running through this document is the union of the inviolability of the party's influence on cadres with a broad and democratic way of selecting, evaluating, and distributing cadres. The manner of treating cadres affairs envisaged in this document aims to prevent a return to bad practices: The main element in this process is the openness of the entire procedure and the participation of the entire party in shaping and realizing a cadre policy.

The 2 and 1/2 years which have elapsed since the document was adopted have revealed both the appropriateness of the solutions contained in it as well as the scale of the difficulties encountered in realizing these solutions. In this form or in others, these issues were dealt with at meetings of the Central Committee on five occasions, were the subject of Central Auditing Commission controls, were analysed by the Central Party Control Commission in the course of its usual work, and 16 voivodship commitees devoted special plenums to them.

One of the fundamental elements of socialist renewal is the expansion of the social base for the exercise of pwoer, that is to say the recognition of the right to participate in government of all forces which recognize the ideological principles on which the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth is based. In practice, however, the most important aspect is extending participation by citizens who are not party members and are not organized in any forms of political activity. One can also discern this thought in "The Main Principles."

There has been progress in this area, as attested to by the results of the people's council elections in the main, but one can nevertheless see quite clearly how modest this progress has been. Why should this be so? One hears various replies. Some say that people who are not party members do not like to accept the risk of responsibility connected with leadership posts. Others believe that old habits in the party make it impossible for non-party people to get ahead. Leadership cadres have too much independence for it to be possible to include too many people among them who are not subordinated to party discipline -- a diagnosis advanced by others. I have my own reply: I believe that non-party people remain "unexplored territory"; seldom do party cells and organizations have anything to say about the non-party people who live and work in the orbit of their activities; and when they do have something to say then it is about "opposition elements" and nothing else. We lack mechanism for identifying and selecting valuable individuals, and this is an off-shoot of the general weakness of party work in the community. This lack is all the more significant from the pragmatic point of view as we will not achieve a fundamental rejuvenation of cadres -- and this is also one of the points made in "The Main Principles" -- without going beyond the ranks of the party and allied parties.

At the 13th PZPR Central Committee Plenum, attention was immediately drawn to the fact that the success of the new cadre policy is dependent on real participation by the entire party. And this was not an empty gesture. The entire philosophy of the policy is based on the principle that primary party organizations hold an important place.

They represent the party in the conduct of cadre reviews and the creation of cadre reserves, they are the essential opinion-makers who make all party recommendations for posts -- and when the need arises -- for withdrawing recommendations. One can say more on this subject: It is the primary party organization which creates a good or bad base for cadre recruitment in its community as a result of influence in politics and training. This is the theory. And what about the practice? Unfortunately in practice things still do not go all that smoothly. It is true that in a formal sense principles are generally observed as studies have shown. But many cadre reviews do not serve their purpose in view of their generalized nature and ease with which positive evaluations are made. On too many occasions the cadre reserve is a list of names that is requested once and never looked at. Candidates for posts are only given references that are full of praise. This list could go on and on and examples could be provided.

One essential fault in the situation is an usual paradox: a policy which is based on the principle of openness is essentially a policy that is not widely known, not even in the party, not to mention other groups in society.

Thus, one must conclude that the 25th Central Committee plenum, at which a discussion on the implementation of "The Main Principles of PZPR Cadre Policy" is envisaged, will produce much food for thought and no less in terms of work for party cells and organizations.

SEJM COMMITTEE HEARS CZYREK ON CPSU CONGRESS

LD182248 Warsaw PAP in English 2137 GMT 18 Feb 86

[Text] Warsaw, March 18 -- The Sejm (parliament) Foreign Affairs Committee met here today to hear a report by Jozef Czyrek, Political Bureau member and secretary of the PUWP CC on the course and results of the 27th Congress of the CPSU and to acquaint itself with a programme of the development of Poland's multilateral and bilateral cooperation with CMEA member countries.

The recently concluded 27th CPSU Congress, said Jozel Czyrek, is an event of historic importance for the whole community of the socialist states. In the political sphere the results of the congress form an impulse for deepening socialist democracy and socialist self-government. In the economic realm the congress proclaimed the beginning of the policy of building a more effective system of the Soviet economy. In the social field the congress of the Soviet Communists pointed to an overriding importance of working man, and the role of a family as the principal social cell. Emphasizing that the congress had inaugurated a new stage in the development of the socialist society Czyrek pointed out that indispensable conclusions should be drawn from the congress's evaluation to promote further work on building socialism in Poland. The congress reaffirmed that the top priority is to secure peace and international security.

Professor Wieslaw Grudzewski, vice-minister at the [word insistinct] for scientific-technological progress and applications, dealt with questions of the development of Poland's scientific-technological cooperation with states of the socialist community. He quoted results of a recent study listing principal shortcomings of the Polish economy, to mention not enough cases of application of the most advanced technologies. He also noted that decisions made by the 27th CPSU Congress mapped out the main direction of activities aimed at a rapid solution of the question of application of technological innovations in the socialist economy. These innovations were recognized to be one of the most important production factors. This issue concerns all socialist states thus making it necessary to integrate efforts aimed to speed up the scientific-technological progress in their economies. This is all the more important as the highly-developed capitalist states have placed an embargo on their exports of the most modern technologies.

VLAJKOVIC-'ARAFAT TALKS CONCLUDE IN DUBROVNIK

LD191645 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1411 GMT 19 Mar 86

[Text] Dubrovnik, 19 Mar (TANJUG) -- Radovan Vlajkovic, president of the Yugoslav Presidency, and Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee ended their official talks in Dubrovnik today. Both sides judged that the 2 days of talks and meetings between Vlajkovic and 'Arafat had taken place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. It has been learned that a high level of similarity or identity of views had been displayed on a wide range of topics pertaining to international life and bilateral relations. Vlajkovic and 'Arafat made the assessment that bilateral relations between Yugoslavia and the PLO are developing very favorably.

During the talks today Radovan Vlajkovic briefed the distinguished guest on our internal development and on the efforts to overcome the difficulties on the basis of self-management and equality of our nations and nationalities. The president of the SFRY Presidency also briefed his guest on our country's foreign political activities and on the contribution Yugoslavia is making to the solution of accumulated political and economic problems in the world. In this context he reiterated our country's well known stands on the solution of the Middle East crisis, stressing that the key to a solution is the acknowledgement and implementation of the legitimate right of the Palestinian people to their own state. Radovan Vlajkovic stressed that Yugoslavia favors an international conference on the Palestinian question with the participation of all interested parties, including the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

Regarding the Iran-Iraq war Radovan Vlajkovic and Yasir 'Arafat stressed the need for the war to be ended with full respect for the interests of both countries. Vlajkovic expressed his concern over the danger of the expansion of the Gulf conflict. Speaking of the role and immediate tasks of the Nonaligned Movement Radovan Vlajkovic stressed the need to step up the action of the nonaligned countries in view of the many focal popints of crisis in the world and because of the need to have them resolved. This activity by the Nonaligned Movement gains in importance in the context of the preparations for the ministerial meeting in New Delhi and the summit in Harare.

During the Vlajkovic-'Arafat talks reference was made to the relations between the great powers and to the need to expend efforts to reduce tension in the world in the direction of strengthening detente with the participation of the entire international community. Regarding the situation in the Mediterranean, both sides expressed concern over the deterioration of the situation in that area. Solidarity was expressed with all the countries whose independence and sovereignty are under the immediate threat of escalation of tension in the area.

'Arafat Departs

LD191648 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1618 GMT 19 Mar 86

[Text] Dubrovnik, 19 Mar (TANJUG) -- Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, departed from Dubrovnik airport just before 1600 today after the 2-day official friendly visit to Yugoslavia at the invitation of the SFRY Presidency. At the airport 'Arafat was seen off with high honors by Radovan Vlajkovic, president of the SFRY Presidency.

FEDERAL CHAMBER GROUP TO HEAR KOSOVANS COMPLAINTS

LD171841 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1027 GMT 17 Mar 86

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 17 Mar (TANJUG) -- A working group formed by the SFRY Assembly Federal Chamber has left for Kosovo to examine the allegations of citizens from this province who recently in the SFRY Assembly stated their problems and views of the causes of the emigrationof Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo. Even if 50 percent of what was heard on the occasion is true, observed Zdravko Circic, vice president of the SFRY Assembly, who, with President Ilijaz Kurtesi listened for almost 4 hours to what the Kosovans had to say, then the problem is very difficult. If all of this is true, then the problem is terrible, said Ciric, adding that there is an old saying: The peasant never resorts to the authorities if something good has happened. Of the 108 citizens from Kosovo who were at the SFRY Assembly on 26 February, 24 of them spoke, mainly about their personal problems. A mosaic was slowly put together of their view of the situation in Kosovo.

KOSOVO LC COMMISSION CRITICIZES DRAFT DOCUMENT

AU182109 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 18 Mar 86

[Text] The members of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee's Commission for Relations Among Nationalities today discussed at their session the draft resolutions regarding the republican LC's activities to strengthen brotherhood and unity and develop relations among nationalities on the basis of socialist self-management. Although this document was supported, a number of criticisms were expressed.

The expressed criticisms stated that the socialist autonomous provinces are not mentioned in the document frequently enough. It was also said that apart from the Serb nationality, the other peoples and nationalities living in Serbia are scarcely mentioned. The demand was expressed for the draft resolutions of the Central Committee of the LC of Serbia to be supplemented by the resolutions of the LCY Central Committee Presidium which refer to the attainment of unity and togetherness in Serbia and to the resolutions regarding statutory regulations of the republican and provincial LC positions within a unified LCY.

Today's session of the Kosovo Provincial Committee's Commission for Relations Among Nationalities was held as a part of the preparations for the forthcoming session of the Serbian LC Central Committee.

KOSOVO LC PROVINCIAL COMMITTEE SESSION HELD

LD200031 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1059 GMT 19 Mar 86

[Excerpts] Pristina, 19 Mar (TANJUG) -- At its session today the Provincial Committee of the LC of Kosovo laid down its program of tasks and actions for implementing the LCY Central Committee stands on Kosovo and the program of the Central Committee of the LC of Serbia concerning the topical questions of implementing the relations on which unity and togetherness in the SR of Serbia is based.

At its session today the Provincial Committee also set out its assessments and stands concerning some current manifestations and tendencies which emerge when the political situation in Kosovo is assessed.

Speaking on the first item on the agenda Bajram Seljani, secretary of the Presidium of the Provincial Committee of the LC of Kosovo, said in his introductory report that from the start we should resist "any campaign, formalism, berating and other tendencies which could weaken or reduce to a mere formality daily ideopolitical action in the implementation of the Stands of the LCY Central Committee and the program of the Central Committee of the LC of Serbia on the development of unity and togetherness in the SR of Serbia." Seljani also remarked that from the very outset we must fight against "all protagonists of nationalistic, etatist, irredentist, unitarist, centralist, etatist [as received] and dogmatic tendencies which will make an attempt to negate, bellittle and attack the results which have already been attained and the tasks laid down by the highest party organs of the LCY, of the Republic and of the province."

Speaking of the responsiblitiy for the implementation of these stands Seljani stressed that this cannot be done without further ideopolitical differentiation. It is high time for organizations and organs of the LC in the environements in which they work, openly or in some other way, to raise the question of responsibility and to pass party measures for all members who oppose the policy of the LC.

Having stressed that the relations evolved within the framework of the LC are of special importance for the unity and togetherness in the SR of Serbia, the secretary of the Presidium of the Provincial Committee of the LC of Kosovo stressed that the LC of Kosovo is comitted to the creation and implementation of the relations in the LC of Serbia in the spirit of the LCY Statute, Statute of the LC of Serbia and the Statute of the LC of Kosovo.

Speaking of the need to implement the principle of democratic centralism Seljani pointed out that the LC of Kosovo will fight against any attempt to make it a mere formality. He also spoke in favor of strengthening mutual trust and tolerance. In this connection the secretary of the Presidium of the Provincial Conference of the LC of Kosovo spoke of the attempts to generate mistrust in the leaderships of the LC of Kosovo and of the LC of Serbia.

Bajram Seljani recalled that the application of Article 300 of the Constitution of the SR of Serbia makes it possible for several important laws to be adopted and he pleaded for a standardized interpretation of this constitutional provision. He stressed that the LC will vigorously oppose all the damands questioning the basic constitutional orientations, the constitutional concept of the federation and the constitutional position of the republics and provinces.

Winding up the debate on this item on the agenda Kolj Siroka, president of the Provincial Committee of the LC of Kosovo, stressed especially the orientation of the LC of Kosovo to go to the party congresses and conferences with dilemmas about unity and togetherness in the SR of Serbia clarified. In this context he drew attention to the fact that parallel with LC activities and a patient quest for the best solutions there have been tendencies and attempts at deviation from these solutions.

Those are the people, said Siroka, who regardless of their national membership or the environment in which they live do not heed the interests of the working people. The settlement of relations in the SR of Serbia is of exceptional importance for successful development of relations in Yugoslavia and they cannot be considered separately from the overall situation in our country. The LCY, the LC of Serbia and the LC of Kosovo have the strength to overcome all the differences which so far have been emerging in these relations and resolutely to oppose all negative tendencies. We shall manage to do this, Kolj Siroka said in conclusion, only through intensive work by LC organs and organizations and by all our membership and by getting rid of those who do not behave in keeping with these orientations and conclusions.

At its plenary session today the Provincial Committee of Kosovo LC voiced its views on and stands on "some characteristics and tendencies in current views on the political situation in Kosovo."

In his introductory report Svetislav Dolasevic, member of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee Presidium, noted that the activity implementing the tasks of the Political Platform on Kosovo has produced significant results in a number of crucial spheres. However, many things are still at their initial stage and are being implemented in a sluggish manner as a result of some resistance to the envisaged changes. The activity has been concentrated in forums, there is sluggishness in carrying out ideopolitical differentiation and introducing necessary changes in education. The emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins continues with such intensity that it is having a very serious effect on the political climate and relations and is devaluing the results so far achieved in the action to stabilize the political system.

Speaking about the activity of Albanian nationalists and irredentists, Dolasevic said that "it has been thwarted and the scope and opportunity for their action limited." However, the fact that some new hostile groups have recently been uncovered confirms that Albanian nationalist and irredentism keep reproducing themselves. Svetislav Dolasevic then said:

The still complex situation which is characterized by the struggle on the part of the LC and of other subjective forces against Albanian nationalism and irredentism, is of late being further complicated by the hostile activity from the positions of Serbian and Montenegrin nationalisms. This activity has taken the form of verbal or written propaganda directed against the Albanian nationality, the leaderships of the province, of the SR of Serbia and the SFRY and the personality and achievements of Comrade Tito. This kind of activity is disseminating untruths and disinformation in order to create a feeling of insecurity among the people of Serbian and Montenegrin nationalities in the province.

Albanian nationalism and irredentism on one hand and Serbian nationalities on the other are taking advantage of the situation in Kosovo to carry out their destructive activity designed to destroy Yugoslavia and its system -- Dolasevic said.

Dolasevic went on to note that a number of significant books and works have recently been published which contribute to the efforts to provide an objective and comprehensive insight into Kosovo's social and historical reality. However, such books are either being attacked or ignored while the publications with doubtful subjects related to Kosovo are being advertized on a large scale and the ceremonies organized to launch them used for attacking the policy of the LC, for fomenting nationalist feelings against Kosovo and against Albanians in particular. In this connection Dolasevic singled out the meetings in the Association of Serbian Writers and the "review of the stance" adopted at the meeting of Kosovo war veterans held in Belgrade which, Dolasevic said, includes some unacceptable assessments and is full of insinuations, accusations and labelling of a number of cadres from Kosovo.

Speaking about various petitions which, he said, are a new phenomenon on the province's political scene, Dolasevic stressed that, although to some extent they do draw attention to the real problems and difficulties, "the true purpose of these petitions is of political nature. Their main objective is to encourage mistrust of the provincial leadership. They are full of all kinds of theses promoted by Serbian nationalists and of messages of a revanchist nature. They use people's signatures for the main purpose of demonstrating how a great number of citizens are allegedly behind the demands and messages." Dolasevic put forward a view to the effect that the petitions are being written outside the province and that the way in which they are being distributed and published clearly indicates that they have nothing to do with the aspirations of the majority of Serbian and Montenegrin poplulation of Kosovo which is primarily interested in the stabilization of the situation and in a safe existence of harmony, togetherness, brotherhood and equality.

Referring to a visit by a group of citizens of Serbian and Montenegrin nationalities, Dolasevic said that "on that occasion issues, theses and slogans similar to or identical with those in the petitions were raised. However, although distancing itself from all this which, as a method is totally unacceptable, the political leaderships and organs in the province must conduct a more profound analysis of the causes behind the event, particularly those which reflect the real problems facing the citizens in the province.

The first participant in the debate, Slavko Stankovic, stated that more than 210 people had moved away from one village near Prizren, but that only 3 of them had said that they were moving because of pressure from Albanian ationalists and irredentists. He also called for the return of farmers who have left Kosovo. Stankovic considers that the measures adopted for the more rapid return of Serbs and Montenegrins who have emigrated from Kosovo are of limited effect if they are aimed only at those who have emigrated under duress. Vojislav Popovic also warned of the hypocritical behavior of individual communists and their "courting" of their own nationalists which is a form of anti-party activity.

Ilijaz Kurtesi noted the very slow reaction of the LC and other organized forces and organs to individual excesses and hostile statements. Questioning the differences in assessments of the political situation in Kosovo, Kurtesi assessed that there is a lack of real, genuine, realistic and full information about activities in the province. Fadilj Hodza considers that the situation created by the counterrevolutionary events of 1981 has not been overcome.

There are members of the LC and individuals in the leaderships who consider that it is sufficient to "pacify the situation" and return to the state of affairs prior to the counterrevolution. We must fundamentally change the socioeconomic situation and consciousness which led to the escalation of Albanian nationalism and irredentism and create a climate and consciousness of joint existence, brotherhood and unity in this region of Kosova, in which everyone will feel at home.

The introductory speaker, Svetislav Dolasevic, and several participants in the debate noted that a part of the public information media, primarily the tabloids, play into the hands of negative tendencies under discussion and directly involve themselves in their propaganda and affirmation. A warning was given that the truth about Kosovo should not be hidden from the public or kept quiet, but that sensationalism, one-sidedness, half-truths and lies about this province should be removed.

Ismail Bajra noted that some Albanian communists have "tired" of the struggle against Albanian nationalism and irredentism although they never entered this battle. He considers, however, that the arrival of the working group from the Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly which is investigating the claims in the complaints of the group of citizens from Kosovo, means the suspension of the legal institutions of our delegate system.

Drawing a broad parallel and finding a common denominator between Albanian nationalism and irredentism and Serbian nationalism and noting that they have the same strategic aims -- the destruction of Yugoslavia, Kurtes Saliu said that Albanian nationalism also began with the sending of petitions and letters to the Provincial Committee and other organs, then turned into demonstrations with demagogic slogans about social problems, and finally showed its true face. In a similar way, Saliu said, the Serbian nationalists are doing this now with their petitions and delegations..."

Concluding the debate, President of the Provincial Committee Kolj Siroka said that there had been warnings earlier about the tendencies and phenomena which had been discussed at today's plenum. Today we have assessed the real state of affairs and have drawn certain conclusions and formulated certain tasks, but we cannot concern ourselves only with attacks which come from the sidelines, but primarily with what is hindering the stabilization of the situation in the province. The more so since despite the activities which have been conducted and the results achieved, not all the task of the political platform have been carried out. Differentiation has not been completed, particularly not in education and other social activities. In particular, Siroka said, we have not overcome the old provincial and chauvinistic consciousness of many people. In culture and some other areas we are only just beginning to get rid of the old, traditional ideas among people, and thus it happens that songs are carried on television in which "the man with the white cap [albanians] becomes a myth" -- noted Kolj Siroka and underlined that the activity called for by the situation in the province is not being carried out amongst the grassroots.

At the close of the session, Azem Vlasi suggested that the committee should disassociate itself from the part of the discussion in which Ismail Bajra referred to the arrival of the working group of the Federal Chamber which is legally instructed to carry out the task assigned to it in cooperation with the provincial organs.

Ismail Bajra gave an added explanation that he is not against the arrival of the working group but that the Federal Chamber has its own legal organs who are obliged and duty bound to carry out similar tasks together with the provincial organs. According to him, working groups represent a parallelism with existing institutions.

Ilijaz Kurtesi also joined in Azem Valsi's intervention, adding that the Federal Assembly has the right to form working groups. In the end the Provincial Committee distanced itself from this part of Ismail Bajra's statement.

It was concluded that the material examined today at the session of the Provincial Committee should be sent to the LCY Central Committee, the Serbian LC Central Committee, and the basic LC organizations in the province for their information.

RIBICIC ASSESSES LC DEVELOPMENT 'BATTLES'

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[Excerpts] Ljubljana, 19 Mar (TANJUG) -- In his interview with a PETROL journalist, the paper being published by the composite organization of associate labor of the same name, Mitja Ribicic, a member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium made the assessment that the life between the two congresses had been very "dynamic, varied and tough and that this period has been one of the most difficult ones in the development of the LC and of our revolution." Between the 12th and 13th Congresses the LC conducted (? three) major battles, Ribicic went on to say. According to him, the first and basic battle was the area of economic stabilization.

The second battle, in Ribicic's assessment, concerns our political system. We were looking for a culprit for all our economic problems in inflation trends, and the political system was under attack as well. Unlike the battle for stabilization we won the battle for the political system, was the assessment made by Ribicic. Among the LC members everywhere the concept prevailed relative to the consolidation of socialist self-management, which is the only alternative in our Yugoslav society. "I think that in this respect we are going to the congress with a clear offensive stance. There no longer are any dilemmas on defending the Constitution or changing its tenets; our political system has to be built in conditions of a scientific and technological revolution and of social contradictions of socialism in the modern world," said Mitja Ribicic.

In his view the third battle of the LC was the battle with opposition forces in our society which began after the events in Kosava. That big fire has been extinguished pretty successfully, but we have been left with thousands of "Kosovo fields." [a pun referring to the Kosovo field battle of 1389]

During the last committee session we opted for a special resolution on human rights which should inject a new drive into the conflict of opinion and which should reinvigorate the Socialist Alliance, Ribicic went on." The special resolution has not emerged because of the dissidents, but for our own sake, for the sake of our democracy. Our social development has attained such a level of socialist awareness as to call for new forms of political work and internal relations in the LC, in the Socialist Alliance and in the delegate system," Mitja Ribicic said among other things.